

OTHER NATIONS  
EAGER TO SIGN  
PACT OF PARIS

More Offers to Adhere Follow Promptly on Completion of Great Ceremony

STRESEMANN HAS LONG  
TALK WITH POINCARÉ

General Reshaping of Foreign Policy Seen as Necessary Consequence to Peace Treaty

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Rarely have the flags of so many nations flown side by side over the Quai d'Orsay. After the ceremony of the signing of the pact, M. Briand offered a banquet which was attended by the world's most distinguished statesmen. Then they went to Rambouillet Palace, the official residence of the President of the Republic, where they were entertained to luncheon by President Doumergue. On their return they were solemnly received by the Paris Municipality at the Hotel de Ville.

Mr. Kellogg will leave immediately by special train for Havre, where he will embark in the United States cruiser Detroit for Ireland, which he will visit in company with President Cosgrave. A notable sequel of the signing has been the prompt offer of several other countries to adhere to the pact. Diplomats have paid many courteous visits to each other, but nothing of a substantial character has emerged from their conversations. Mr. Kellogg has been amiable but reticent. Dr. Stresemann met M. Poincaré for the first time, and had a long interview. That interview, however, was of a general character. Every subject concerning the relations of France and Germany was touched upon, but touched upon only. Whenever there was a danger of the two viewpoints coming into collision, the two statesmen, by tact and understanding, passed to other topics. They did not seriously wrestle with each other. They endeavored, almost casually, with a nonchalant air, to express their opinions as in a drawing-room. It remains, however, that they have taken contact, that they have, in the French phrase, made a tour of the horizon. Always were they cordial and an early sequel is certain.

**Scene in Clock Room**  
Now that the pact is a reality, discussions about the next step begin. Sincere attempts at disarmament must follow. The occupation of Rhineland looks foolish and offensive after the ceremony. Europe must get back to normalcy at least, and after normalcy a hitherto impossible stage of friendship must be reached. It is generally recognized that the diplomats in the hall were remarkable for their simplicity. Two minutes before the appointed hour Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, came into the room. His presence was unexpected, and a roar of welcome went up for the man who had been in government during these four years of peace and supported personally every step taken by M. Briand. He sat facing the little table at which lay the pact. At 3 o'clock punctually the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Scots Excavate  
Picts' Village

Site of New Archeological Discoveries Is Skail Bay, in Orkneys

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GLASGOW—Archeological discoveries of great interest have just been made on the Skara Brae site of Skail Bay in the Orkneys. A prehistoric village of huts connected by winding subterranean streets has been laid bare.

The Office of Works is conducting the excavation of a group of Pictish houses under the direction of Prof. V. Gordon Childe of Edinburgh University, an archaeologist familiar with pre-historic Scotland. The latest find is a new chamber or hut, which is in a better state of preservation than the one examined by Petrie in 1860. For the first time the relics and the construction of one of these wonderful structures have been accurately observed and photographed. Much pottery has been unearthed, including a number of quantities of decorated sherds never previously seen, but which are expected to help the approximate dating of the site.

The excavations when completed will probably reveal an entire village with streets, passages and galleries.

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Virginia to Set Out  
500,000 Seedlings

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LURAY, Va.—A million seedlings grown at the University of Virginia and Camp Lee nurseries will be distributed through Virginia for reforestation during the fall of this year and the spring of next under the plans of the State Forestry Department as announced by Chapin Jones, state forester.

The state nursery at the university and the national nursery at Camp Lee, now being abandoned by the Government, but which will be supervised by the State, will provide 1,000,000 of the seedling trees during the next two years. These trees are of the various species of pine, with some oak, ash, and poplar.

PEACE CALLED  
AXIS OF NEW  
GREEK POLICY

Mistakes of 1920 Not to Be Repeated, Declares Eleutherios Venizelos

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Prime Minister, in an interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor declared that the result of the elections was an improvement in conditions in Greece, and that there was steady progress toward a final consolidation of party leaders for the good of the country. The victory the people gave him, he said, inspired him more than anything else. He attributed his triumph to the people's desire to furnish him with an opportunity to revive the country and he said he would not fail to make himself worthy of this confidence. Peace being the axis of Mr. Venizelos's policy, Greece will cultivate the best relations with all nations, declared the Cretan statesman, and though too small a country to be able greatly to influence the course of international affairs, Greece will always be ready to sign any pact capable of enhancing universal amity.

Backs Kellogg Plan

In this respect the Kellogg proposal outlasting war, he declared, was of great importance and Greece would gladly adhere to it. He said he cherished great faith in the League of Nations, but regretted that the greatest democracy kept aloof, but anyhow he felt consoling to think that America, by its Kellogg proposal, indirectly supported the League in its final aim. Asked what assurance he could offer that the mistakes of 1920 would not be repeated, Mr. Venizelos said it was most unlikely that the same circumstances would occur again. "In 1920," he declared, "we were in a state of war and the people often asked me anxiously 'when will you turn our boys back from the battlefield?' to which I was unable to answer favorably, which doomed my work in the elections, whereas now we cultivate peace policy and the people will not allow our work to go to pieces."

A Meaningless Campaign

Getting rid of international cares, Greece will devote itself to internal reconstruction and in this matter Mr. Venizelos hopes to get the assistance of the outside world, especially American capitalists, to the greatest possible extent. Asked the reasons for the inimical attitude of part of the international press, he said the campaign against him was utterly meaningless, and its being meaningless was now well understood because the aggressors had already begun to reconsider their mistake. "But I cannot pass," concluded Mr. Venizelos, "without mentioning the splendid work the Monitor is doing disinterestedly in presenting Greek affairs in their true light. We are very grateful and shall never forget its services to Greece."

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

What Happened in a Great Distillery Center

Peoria, Ill. WITH the outlawing of 13 great distilleries and the loss of annual internal revenue of about \$35,000,000 from them, how can Peoria recover from the blow dealt by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act? This was the question that arose when the turmoil of the World War had subsided. From being one of the leading whisky-producing centers of the world, Peoria found herself eclipsed in her major industry. Then, on top of this came the agricultural depression and the wiping out of leading farm implement factories. But today the air of prosperity and good cheer pervades Peoria's busy streets, for the value of manufactured products and the annual consumption of grain have both risen since the distilleries adapted themselves to the new order. The great distillers had seen the handwriting on the wall, and many of them were already prepared. Only two of the plants were scrapped. The others adapted themselves to the production of industrial and denatured alcohol, butyl alcohol, ace-

SAFE AVIATION  
WILL BE THEME  
OF CONFERENCE

First Nation-Wide Meeting to Discuss Flying Planned by Guggenheim Fund

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first national conference on safety in aviation has just been arranged by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Harry F. Guggenheim, its president, announced.

The conference will be held in New York on October 4 and 5 as a part of the seventeenth annual safety congress. It will have the cooperation of the National Safety Council, Mr. Guggenheim said. Inasmuch as the first objective of the fund was increased safety in aviation, officials in charge of the fund have been particularly interested in organizing this first national discussion of developments relating to reliable and safe transportation by air, he added. The program will include the problem of aeronautical legislation, aircraft design and construction, adequate equipment, landing fields and airways, and a consideration of the aids to navigation while in flight, such as weather reporting services, position finding by radio, and safety devices of all kinds. "Outstanding questions on aeronautical problems will present papers to the sessions on 37 different specialized subjects," Mr. Guggenheim said. "In addition, certain generalized subjects will be presented by experts from foreign countries. The scientist and the practical pilot, the operator and the aircraft manufacturer, the engineer and the educator, will co-operate in an effort to provide an extensive review of the progress in the safety of the airplane which has paralleled the astonishing development of its efficiency." The Guggenheim Fund recently announced that it would make the promotion of safety in aviation its major activity. It is sponsoring a safe aircraft competition in which American and foreign designers are offered prizes totaling \$150,000 for technical improvements.

"Foolproof" Airplanes

Expected to Lower Risks

ST. PAUL, Minn. (P)—"Foolproof" airplanes in five years to sell at as least some automobiles do at present was predicted by William B. Stout, president of the Stout Metal Airplane Company, before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at their convention here. "Airplanes are as foolproof as automobiles, but they have to be made so," he said. "The greater the hazard connected with flying," Mr. Stout said, "you can't make them entirely foolproof; people have accidents with automobiles, and they even fall down stairs when walking. But the element of danger will be negligible."

B. Russell Shaw, St. Louis, predicted that catapults will be used to get airplanes off the ground, and that brakes will slow them down faster so that smaller landing fields can be used.

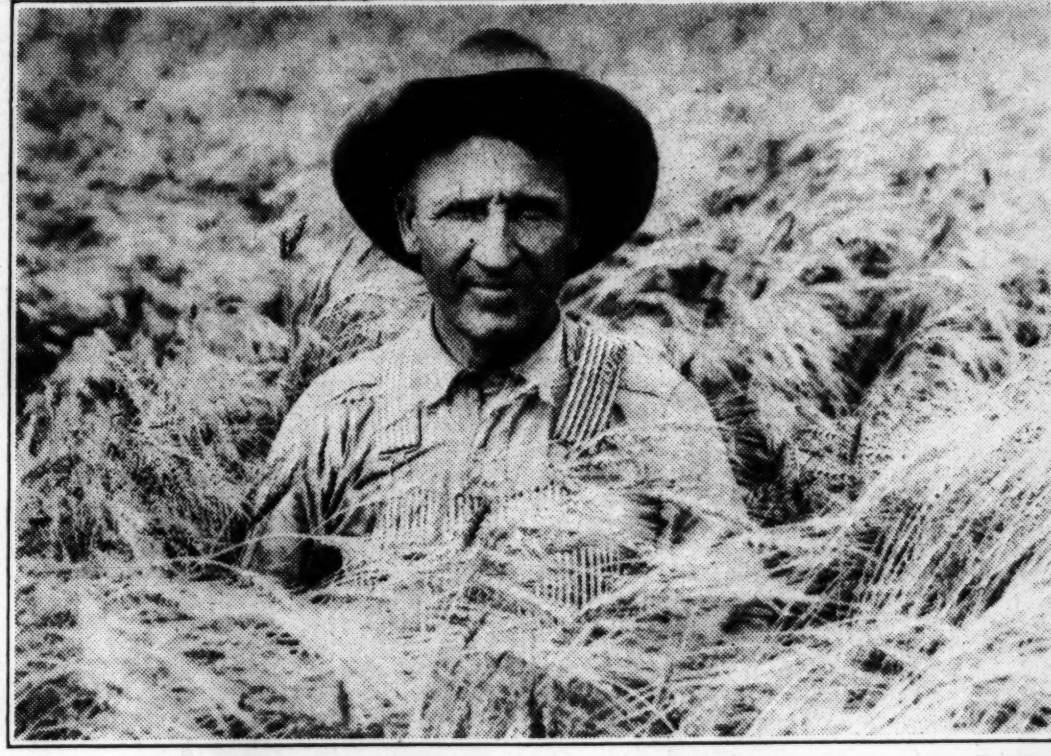
NEW INDIAN LAW WOULD REMOVE COMMUNISTS

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY The Government of India has drafted a "Public Safety Bill" which seeks to provide the power for removing from the country persons, not Indians, who carry on Communist and Bolshevik agitation. Explaining the objects of the measure, the Government states that evidence has accumulated recently of subversive intentions and activities of the Communist International generally, and in particular the efforts it is directing against India.

The general policy of the movement is said to be to rouse discontent and lawlessness among the industrial and agricultural masses. The work is carried on through propagandists and agents, it is alleged, whom it is unable to allow to remain in India. Clauses of the bill give power to the executive to order undesirable persons to leave the country or to leave their peaceful behavior or to leave the country.

Excels in the Domain of Wheat



Title of World's Champion Grower of Wheat Has Been Conferred on Fred Laptad of Lawrence, Kan., Shown, in the Photograph With Some of the Product Which Won Him the Crown of "Wheat King."

NEW YORK SUN  
SAYS IT WILL  
BACK HOOVER

Prosperity, Not Prohibition, Is Chief Issue, Editorial Avers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Announcement has just been made in the editorial columns of the Sun, one of the oldest of New York newspapers, that it would adhere to its Republican policy and support Herbert Hoover for the Presidency, largely because of the record of President Coolidge and because of the traditional Republican record for prosperity.

The Sun does not regard prohibition as the major issue of the campaign and believes the decision on Nov. 6 should go to the Republicans "because of the large issues and these alone."

Prohibition, the editorial says, "while cleaving both parties has wrought the greater division among the Democrats."

Declaring that it is not Governor Smith, the man, with which it finds fault, but the history and the policies of his party and the views to which he, as a Democrat, must subscribe, the Sun bases its support of Mr. Hoover on the premise that the history of the United States since the Civil War has shown prosperity under Republican administrations and economic depression or disaster under Democratic rule.

"The corner stone of American prosperity," it says, "is the protective tariff, a Republican policy under every Republican administration. American prosperity under President Coolidge has attained a height hitherto unknown. We have the economic miracle of rising wages and falling commodity prices."

The editorial states that under President Coolidge's administration foreign relations have improved and signals points to the Kellogg treaties, with all their promises of international good will, which have just been signed by the powers.

Lagging of Canals Laid to Trust Law

New York Law Head Pleads for Right of Railroads to Use Waterways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Amendment to the PROVISION in the Sherman Anti-trust law, which prohibits railroads from operating vessels in waterways, which duplicate the service of their rail lines, has just been urged by Albert Ottinger, State Attorney-General for New York.

In an address at the State Fair, he declared that the law had never been given a fair chance because of the "curious provision" of the anti-trust law which made it impossible for the railroads to utilize them.

"I suggest, not only to benefit the canals, but also the farmer and the producer, that the anti-trust law be amended so as to permit the railroads to participate in the business of carriers in parallel waterways," Mr. Ottinger said. "In many instances ships are the best carriers of bulk; in some cases the shortest distances are by water."

Mr. Ottinger also discussed the question of flood control and said that the New York State Barge Canal, apart from its commercial value, should be maintained as a deterrent to floods. He recommended increased expenditure for flood control, and the recurrence of such floods as swept through the Mississippi Valley, New England and northern New York.

Fully 18,000 Harvester-Threshers  
Bring New Day to Kansas Growers

Tractor and Combine Do Quicker Work Without Hired Hands; Cut 50 Per Cent Off Wheat Loss; Permit Home in Town; Relieve the Housewife

By H. H. GOODWIN

Material for this article was gathered through trips out into the wheat country and from interviews with farmers and members of the agricultural department's faculty at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Comparable with the industrial revolution in England during the middle nineteenth century, is that rapidly taking place in the great wheat belt of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and eastern Colorado. Man power and horse power are no longer the factors in harvesting wheat. With tractor and combine, wheat farming has entered the realm of big business and the machine age.

The combine, which is really a harvester-thresher, has lowered the cost of harvesting and threshing; reduced the amount of labor required; and has shortened the harvesting and threshing period.

Ten years ago saw the first combine used in Kansas, while in 1926, 30 per cent of the crop was harvested with combines, and this year over 60 per cent. There are fully 18,000 combines in use in the Kansas wheat fields alone, this year. When a combine has once worked in a community, the awakening to the value of this modern method of harvesting is swift, until practically all the farmers are combining their wheat. Those without combines call upon their neighbors to come in and combine their fields; in order to enjoy the benefits of the machine method of harvesting the crop.

It is a family affair on the farms now, with father and son operating the tractor and combine, maybe the daughter manning the speedy truck that carries the wheat to the bin or to the near-by elevator. Truly the farmer at the gate has a difficult time to find a job.

Free of the Labor Problem

How free the wheat farmer is of the labor problem is indicated by a swing through the wheat belt. Where formerly the little wheat centers were thronging with men from all parts of the country looking for work, now only the townspeople are found. Kansas faced a labor problem of another sort this year, and that of caring for the migratory laborer, arriving in the wheat belt with practically no funds, unable to find work, who flocked to the larger centers begging for food and means to get on. In Salina the situation became so acute that the city opened a soup kitchen to feed the hundreds of stranded men. This transient farm help has been of uncertain quality and quantity. The farmer never was certain how long his help would remain, often-

No Duty to Be Paid on Antarctic Dogs

Huskies From Arctic for Byrd Expedition to Go Through to New Zealand in Bond

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (P)—Between 80 and 100 sled dogs from Labrador that will be used by Commander Richard E. Byrd on his Antarctic expedition will be given customs clearance here says customs officials.

The dogs are now en route to Quebec from Labrador by steamer. On their arrival in Quebec they will be shipped in special cars to Norfolk, Va., where they will be put aboard the steamer City of New York, which sailed from New York Saturday with supplies for the Byrd expedition.

Railway express officials said the huskies would be bonded through the United States to an unnamed port in New Zealand.

Great 1500-Mile Trek of 300 Families Across South Africa to Take 12 Months

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BARKLY WEST, S. Africa—Within the next few months there will begin what may be regarded as the last of the great treks that have made South African history. Some 300 families, comprising 1842 persons, with 340 wagons and 15,000 animals, who for the past two generations have suffered hardship, will make a new beginning. They are the Angola Boers in the Portuguese West African territory, whom the Union Government has graciously allowed to settle in South West Africa. Only a small number are well off. The greater number are needy. They will receive a loan of \$350,000, free of interest. Each family is to get a farm of about 15,000 acres in extent. For the first five years of occupation they will be lessees, and thereafter the purchase may be paid in 30 years. In cash each family receives £400

22 Germans to Study  
United States Courts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK Twenty-two German lawyers have just arrived here on the Dresden of the North German Lloyd Line, to study American court procedure and learn, if possible, better methods for conducting the routine of their own courts. The party, which is the first group of German lawyers to come here in a body for a visit, was headed by Dr. Eric Eyck of Berlin, author of several books on German law.

The party will visit as many American courts as possible, and be guests of the bar associations in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Boston, Washington, and Chicago.

CHEMISTS HOLD  
OUT NEW HOPE  
TO THE FARMER

Federal Research Officer Outlines Wide Field in Soil Co-operation

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON—"In the chemist's approach to the farm problem, \$50,000,000 are invested in a far-flung chain of chemical factories," said Dr. C. A. Browne, chief of chemical and technological research, Department of Agriculture.

Farms and farm prosperity, he points out, represent approximately one-fifth of our tangible national wealth and pay about one-fifth the taxes. One-fifth, also, of the chemists listed in American Men of Science, are engaged in work of an agricultural-chemical nature. "The promotion should be larger," Dr. Browne says. "There is need for wider application of chemistry to agriculture, and the problems awaiting solution are complex."

Not long ago Dr. Browne circulated a questionnaire among agricultural chemists asking their opinions as to the 12 most important contributions which chemical research has made to the prosperity of the nation. Replies indicated substantial agreement on five services and three specific purposes in agriculture. The five included the work leading up to the passage of the Federal Food and Drugs Act; the development of accurate methods for analysis of agricultural products; accurate studies of the values of various foods for specific purposes in maintaining health and vigor which were made possible by use of the respiration calorimeter; studies of the chemical composition, properties and nutritive values of various crops as guides to proper feeding and diet; and the experimental use of lime to correct the sterility of acid soils.

Other developments are: Tests of fertilizers for farm crops; studies of vitamins; reclamation alkali soils; development of the cane and beet sugar industries; work on utilization of wastes and by-products of agriculture; investigation and development of insecticides, fungicides, serums, etc.; and the investigations of the chemistry of soils.

To these accomplishments Dr. Browne adds special mention of the service chemists render to the farmer in protecting him from "seductive schemes designed to cheat him. It may be a new rat poison, a new chicken feed, a new culture for soil inoculation. The farmer can protect himself by asking advice from chemists at his state experiment station."

One of the most important immediate problems of agricultural chemistry, in Dr. Browne's opinion, is the prevention of soil erosion, although this may seem primarily a task for the agricultural engineer. The chemist can aid in maintenance of a reserve of organic matter in the soil, which in turn holds water and checks erosion.

Agricultural chemists are also assisting the farmer to prolong the use of many articles he buys and are teaching him to prevent the spoilage of goods he offers for sale.

TOUR TO WEST INDIES

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Scandinavian tourist interest in the West Indies has induced the Swedish-American Line to send the newly-completed steamer Kungsholm on six weeks tour to that archipelago. It will go from Gothenburg via New York, touching at Port au Prince, Haiti; Kingston, Jamaica; Colon, Panama Canal, Havana, and the Bahama Islands.

Elect Honest Officials

"9. Elect in states, congressmen and senators who in Congress will support the above plan because they believe in it, governors who will appoint honest officials and remove prosecuting officers who nullify instead of enforce dry laws, and elect judges and prosecuting officers who obey and will enforce the Constitution and all laws and their oath of office."

"10. Vindicate the sovereignty and supreme power of the Government of our Republic and victory substitution by showing to all the people and the world that a nation that in two years organize an army of 4,000,000 patriots, at a cost of \$25,000,000,000, and hurl it across the ocean into Europe and make it the decisive factor in winning the greatest war in all human history is not so impotent, powerless and craven that it cannot enforce its own Constitution and laws on its own soil and protect its honor and sovereign authority by suppressing

NEW WAY FOUND  
TO PUT 'TEETH' IN  
PROHIBITIVE ACT

New York Lawyer Declares Dry-Law Violators Liable for Conspiracy

CARRIES \$10,000 FINE OR PRISON SENTENCE

Hits Buyers—Facts Given in First Plan Submitted in \$25,000 Prize Contest.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Within 12 hours after William C. Durant, president of the Durant Motor Company and formerly head of the General Motors Corporation, had offered a prize of \$25,000 for "the best and most practicable plan to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective," Alfred O. Crozier, a retired lawyer who lives at the National Republican Club here, presented a formal scheme which he had submitted to Mr. Durant's prize committee.

Mr. Crozier's plan is embodied in 10 points. He holds that there should be no repeal of the prohibition amendment and that the Volstead Act is enforceable.

He urges education that will stress the economic and moral benefits of prohibition and the election of dry federal and state officials who have respect for the law and who will honestly enforce it.

He declares that since prohibition "has been made part of the Constitution by the vote of 46 of the 48 states, it cannot be taken out or amended so long as 13 states oppose such action."

Mr. Crozier holds that persons who encourage bootlegging are guilty of conspiracy and may be prosecuted under the Conspiracy Act.

Following is the full text of Mr. Crozier's plan:

"1. Strengthen, instead of weaken, the federal prohibition enforcement laws and the means for enforcing same.

"2. Exact equally strong enforcement laws and means in states where such laws have been repealed or do not exist and strengthen existing state enforcement laws.

"3. Elect as President a man who believes the Eighteenth Amendment should be retained, respected and enforced, and who would appoint like-minded enforcing officers—those as judges, prosecuting officers, marshals and prohibition enforcement agents.

"4. Defeat for President the candidate who proposes to weaken or repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and the federal enforcement laws just as he did the Enforcement Law of New York; the man who honestly does not believe in prohibition and would abolish it if he could; the man who by his influence, example, public speeches and official acts has done more than any other man to discourage prohibition laws and the Eighteenth Amendment; the man who because of these opinions naturally would be inclined to appoint judges, prosecuting officers and prohibition agents of a view of thinking on this grave subject.

"5. Educate the people generally as to the economic and other merits of prohibition and the direct and indirect consequences of lack of respect for and obedience to the Constitution and all laws, including prohibition laws.

"6. Inform our 'big business leaders,' who according to the statement of Mr. Durant, 'publicly and privately violate this law and countenance its violation by others,' and who 'are the chief support of the master criminal class, the bootlegger,' of the existence of criminal statutes (hereinafter quoted) of which they are completely ignorant, and which make them real criminals, equally guilty with the bootlegger, and liable for each offense to a fine of \$10,000 and two years' imprisonment.

"7. Show such men that 13 states by voting against ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment have kept prohibition out of the Constitution but now that it has been made part of the Constitution by the votes of 46 of the 48 states, it cannot be taken out or amended so long as 13 states oppose such action; that, therefore, there is not the slightest prospect that the Eighteenth Amendment ever will be repealed or amended; that all gestures and promises in that direction are mere futile promises to win votes by deceiving the people; that therefore such 'big business leaders' now have only the alternative of being law-abiding citizens or criminals.

"8. Elect in states, congressmen and senators who in Congress will support the above plan because they believe in it, governors who will appoint honest officials and remove prosecuting officers who nullify instead of enforce dry laws, and elect judges and prosecuting officers who obey and will enforce the Constitution and all laws and their oath of office."

"9. Elect in states, congressmen and senators who in Congress will support the above plan because they believe in it, governors who will appoint honest officials and remove prosecuting officers who nullify instead of enforce dry laws, and elect judges and prosecuting officers who obey and will enforce the Constitution and all laws and their oath of office."

"10. Vindicate the sovereignty and supreme power of the Government of our Republic and victory substitution by showing to all the people and the world that a nation that in two years organize an army of 4,000,000 patriots, at a cost of \$25,000,000,000, and hurl it across the ocean into Europe and make it the decisive factor in winning the greatest war in all human history is not so impotent, powerless and craven that it cannot enforce its own Constitution and laws on its own soil and protect its honor and sovereign authority by suppressing



a lawless band of a few thousand bootleggers, largely foreigners and ex-convicts, who are aided and abetted in their criminal acts by many of America's "big business leaders," who furnish the inducement and drink the fruits and sometimes share in the profits of such crime.

**Shows Bootlegging a Felony**  
Mr. Crozier submits an addendum with his plan in which he reviews the law relating to conspiracy and quotes Section 4 of Chapter 1 of the United States' Annotated Statutes to prove that it is "a felony punishable by 10 years' imprisonment when a man engages in or assists or even incites rebellion against the law or the authority of the United States." He refers to the case of United States vs. Sands (7 Fed. 719) to the effect that "the conspiracy law covers every conspiracy to commit any act made an offense or crime by any law of the United States in any manner whatever."

"Prohibition is now a law of the United States," he continues. "If two or more persons co-operate in its violation, they not only violate the Prohibition Law, but they also commit a felony by violating the Conspiracy Law, the possible penalty being a \$10,000 fine or two years in prison or both."

"One does the act and the other either aids, abets, counsels, induces or procures its commission, bootleggers are in the crime and equally guilty and each is liable to the drastic penalty. This grave fact is called to the attention of those who cause bootleggers and waiters to violate the prohibition law for their use and benefit."

**Rebukes Dry Law Violators**  
"Big business leaders cannot hide behind the fact that drinking liquor is not a crime. It is a crime, their crime, when they tempt or induce others to violate the law by selling, possessing, or transporting intoxicating beverages. They become criminal conspirators, associates and allies of the most vile and lawless class in American life, jointly and equally liable for the crimes committed and mutually liable for the penalties prescribed for such crime."

"They may be breaking through private laws and incurring two different penalties if through mistaken zeal for the wet cause they join with others in a movement that incites, sets on foot, assists or engages in any rebellion, against the laws of the United States, and each subjects himself to a fine of \$10,000 or 10 years in prison or both."

"It is no doubt true that most 'big business leaders' guilty of the offenses charged against them by Mr. Durant have done those things more or less thoughtlessly and without realizing that they were making themselves criminals on a par with bootleggers and ex-convicts by conspiring to violate the Prohibition Law and the Constitution and by violating one of the oldest criminal statutes—the Conspiracy Law. They know, of course, that ignorance of the law is no defense when they get into the toils of the law and justice."

**Right Will Win Eventually**  
"It is a dangerous thing for any man or group of men to ignore or violate or conspire to violate the criminal laws of the United States. They cannot long successfully fight or evade the enormous resources of the Federal Government."

"If they continue that lawless course they are certain to be caught and punished in the end. Their wives and children will be shamed and disgraced when they are in-

dicted and arraigned in court with their partners, the bootleggers. Is not that a big price for a man of standing and character to pay for a drink of something he does not need and which may do him harm?"

"Many men honestly doubt the wisdom of prohibition; others see no moral wrong in drinking liquor when the law does not specifically prohibit drinking. With such persons we have no quarrel. We leave it to their conscience. But if to obtain liquor to drink they become law-breakers, that is a different thing."

Mr. Crozier is a native of Michigan and for many years practiced law in Grand Rapids. He retired from active law practice about 25 years ago, and about 10 years ago came to New York City to live. It was recalled by newspaper readers that Mr. Crozier offered his summer home on Lake Michigan to President Coolidge last year as the summer White House.

**Raskob Predicts Smith Will Win by 81 Vote Margin**

**Sure of 309 While Needing Only 266, Democratic Leader Says**

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, took up the campaign problems of eight middle Western states, four of which he characterized as the result of an election. Raskob's statement said: "I am very sure, however, that with the information at hand any reasonably prudent business man would at this time classify the following states, having 309 electoral votes, in the Smith-Robinson column, namely: Alabama, 12; Arizona, 9; Arkansas, 9; Colorado, 9; Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Kentucky, 12; Louisiana, 10; Maryland, 10; Massachusetts, 18; Minnesota, 12; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 5; New Jersey, 14; New Mexico, 5; New York, 45; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 12; Oklahoma, 10; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 9; Texas, 20; Virginia, 12; Wisconsin, 13; Tennessee, 12."

"In addition there seems little doubt in the minds of Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming, with a total of 38 votes, should also be classified for Smith and Robinson, making a total of 347 votes, or 81 votes more than the 266 necessary to a choice."

"This leaves states with 18 votes; every one of which is fighting ground, and there is a good indication that the Democratic ticket will carry over 100 of these."

"Never has the outlook for the Democratic Party been better and I prophesy that Smith and Robinson will poll the greatest popular vote ever accorded a presidential candidate in the history of our country."

**"South for Hoover"**  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Only two states in the South, South Carolina and Louisiana, are in the doubtful column, the others will be overwhelmingly for Herbert Hoover next November as a protest against Governor Smith's prohibition record, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson of Chevy Chase, Md., president of the National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League, and editor of the Woman Voter, declared.

Mrs. Nicholson added the entire West to the southern states as strongholds for Mr. Hoover that would give him a majority of "approximately 10,000,000 votes" over the New York Governor.

## DRY PROSECUTOR DISCLAIMS PLAN OF SHOWY RAIDS

**Mrs. Willebrandt Defines Duties of Department—Padlock Law Explained**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Spectacular raids are no part of the program of the Department of Justice and Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition, has called attention to the fact that she has not been, as has been stated, planning any such methods of dealing with violations of the law.

As a matter of fact, such acts are the function of the prohibition agents working under the Treasury Department, not under the Department of Justice. She as Assistant Attorney-General is trying to enforce the law as is her sworn duty and is proceeding under the law as interpreted by the courts.

There is a serious confusion of terms and misapprehension of the legal processes under the prohibition law which leads to misleading reports in regard to many of the so-called raids on places where liquor is sold, it is explained by authorities here.

**Procedures in Minneapolis**  
For example it has been said in regard to court procedures in Minneapolis that private homes were padlocked. This is not, and cannot be true. The law specifically states that no home can be entered without a search warrant. In order to get a search warrant there must be proof of a sale of liquor having taken place in the building. This must be sworn to and presented to a judicial official who will then decide whether a search warrant shall be issued.

The utmost care is taken to guard against the illegal invasion of a private home and not until a warrant has been issued and evidence is found of the character of the business carried on in the house can a padlock be made to have the building padlocked.

Of course, there are saloons where the sole business is that of selling liquor conducted in what have been private homes and in what bear the outward appearance of domestic residences. Naturally, if evidence can be obtained proving that the sale of liquor is going on within them, these buildings are classed as saloons, not as homes.

**Search Must Be Justified**  
In the effort to protect the home against invasion the law inclines "to bend over backward." As long as liquor is manufactured in what is claimed to be a home, and there are no evidences of sales, officers of the law do not step in. It is the selling of liquor that justifies entrance and search. In this the home is different from other buildings. The manufacturer of liquor in the home may be breaking the law, but he is not amenable to it until he begins to sell it.

Another point about which there has been much misrepresentation has to do with the summoning of alleged "patrons" of certain night clubs in New York. These summons were not issued to prominent persons because they were patrons of the night clubs, but because in the process of investigation their names were found to be connected with the clubs in such way that it was presumed that they could give desired information. They were not charged with the commission of crime. They were merely summoned as witnesses because it was believed that they could supply useful evidence.

**Lammot du Pont, Brother of Pierre, to Back Hoover**

Prosperity Called Major Issue by Powder Company's President

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Lammot du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, has just announced he will support Herbert Hoover because he does not agree "that prohibition is of paramount importance nor that all other questions, out of deference to it, should be left to settle themselves." Mr. du Pont's brother, Pierre, recently announced himself for Governor Smith, to whose campaign fund he gave \$50,000.

Summing up his position to the Philadelphia Public Ledger in response to a request for a statement on his political views, Mr. du Pont said: "It is preponderantly evident that the Republican Party is better able to handle the various issues at

stake than the Democratic Party," and added: "Briefly, I am Republican, and will vote for Herbert Hoover."

Mr. du Pont stresses the point that "under Republican government for the last eight years we have had prosperity; under Democratic administration we have had less prosperity and usually hard times." He adds that it seems reasonable to suppose that the "same conditions will obtain in the future or until the Democratic Party makes a radical change in the principles which govern its economic views."

The Republican Party, he says, "has always stood for a tariff for protection, and it has protected industry with results that have been a marvel to the world. Of course, if the Democratic Party comes into power, it will decide the degree of protection, and it is reasonable to suppose that it will be decided in conformity with its past action. In fact, Governor Smith's address rather indicates that the tariff will continue to be the subject of Democratic meddling."

**Hoover's Record Upheld at Rally in Rhode Island**

**Speakers at Newport Dinner Emphasize Section's Need of Republican Tariff**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEWPORT, R. I.—Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the United States Treasury, George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire and chairman of the Republican Advisory Committee, and Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, Republican National Committeewoman from New York, were speakers at a "Hoover-Curtis" dinner attended by approximately 1000 persons here.

Mr. Mills urged that the proper choice for President lies in the answer to two questions: "Has the Republican Party so conducted the affairs of the Nation as to warrant continuance, and which of the two candidates is by training and ability best fitted to be President?"

In answer he pointed out Mr. Hoover's world-wide experience in organizing the economic forces which make for individual prosperity, and declared, "The affairs of the Nation have been handled with wisdom and good constructive lines at home and abroad."

**Answers Smith's Argument**  
"Governor Smith says we collected more income in 1928 than in 1921," he continued. "That is true, because of Republican prosperity and the fact that more can be collected from a moderate tax than an unjust and uneconomic one. Yet in spite of this, almost 2,500,000 names were taken off the tax list in 1926 and the surplus has been cut in half."

Senator Moses urged the election of a Republican United States Senator from Rhode Island, pointing out that Congress rather than the President revises the tariff and stressing the importance of protection to Rhode Island industries.

**Large Women's Vote Forecast**  
Mrs. Sabin predicted that so large a women's vote would be cast in the presidential election that it "will amaze and astound the masculine element in politics."

"In Mr. Hoover we have a candidate for President who is respected by women throughout the country, irrespective of party affiliations," she said. "Never in my experience through other presidential campaigns have I seen so many women volunteer their services and even contributions to the campaign fund." R. Livingston Moore, formerly Governor of Rhode Island, presided in the absence of Norman S. Case, Governor. Mrs. Maude K. Wetmore, formerly president of the National Women's Republican Club, and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, whose husband recently announced he would vote for Governor Smith, were among the prominent Republicans present.

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## HOOVER PLANS OMITTING SOUTH FOR TIME BEING

**G. O. P. Nominee Awaiting Developments, to Stress Campaign in East**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Campaigning in the South by Herbert Hoover will rest upon a more extensive development of favorable sentiment for the Republican candidate in that region, it is announced here.

Numerous requests for speeches by Mr. Hoover have come from southern states, but the Republican leaders are lukewarm to the invitations. It was authoritatively declared that Republican chiefs intended to view the southern situation as encouraging.

However, a survey of the political situation in the South has been gotten under way, and upon the findings the result final plans will be formulated. It is not improbable that Mr. Hoover may determine to make a dash into the South, with a program of speaking engagements in North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and, perhaps, one or two other States.

**Contest Close in East**

The deliberations of which Republican managers view southern campaigning plans is due primarily to the demands of other and more vital sections, particularly the East. The contest is regarded as close and all-important in the East, and Republican leaders hold to the view that every effort should be expended in this section, where they are fighting, as they consider it, in friendly territory.

So far reports from the South indicate that only in five states have there been indications of a perceptible swing in favor of the Democrats. These states, according to information from Republican headquarters, are North Carolina, Florida, Virginia, Alabama and Texas. Important Democratic leaders in these states have bolted their national ticket to align themselves with the Republican candidate.

Both Republican and insurgent Democratic leaders in these states have strongly urged upon Mr. Hoover and his advisers the desirability of his campaigning in these states. He has received numerous assurances that a brief speaking tour would reward him with victory in several of these southern states.

**May Make Short Tour**  
Republican managers have not been very cordial to these requests. Mr. Hoover, until a few days ago, has occupied primarily with western affairs. It was said that after he has gone over the situation in the East and effected some important changes in management and operations of the national headquarters here, that he would take up the national ticket to align himself with the Republican candidate.

But whatever campaigning Mr. Hoover does personally in the South is expected to be limited. This is due to the racial question, and in other sections and the advice from certain Republican leaders that it were better that Mr. Hoover did not go into the southern states. Certain delicate and complex issues, among them the racial question, are being discussed by these observers to make it desirable that the Republican candidate do his campaigning in the South at long range.

Mr. Hoover is understood to agree with these views. However, tentative plans call for campaigning in some of the border states, such as Kentucky, Tennessee and Oklahoma. Very encouraging reports have been forthcoming from the border states, and Mr. Hoover is known to be desirous of including them in the campaign itinerary.

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lucky, Tennessee and Oklahoma. Very encouraging reports have been forthcoming from the border states, and Mr. Hoover is known to be desirous of including them in the campaign itinerary.

**Concentrate on East**

For the present all efforts of the Republican candidate and his assistants are being concentrated on plans for the campaign in the East. Mr. Hoover's first purpose is adjusting and smoothing out personal and factional differences within Republican ranks in the various Eastern states. Important progress in this work has been achieved by him in New York, where there has been considerable under-surface dissension between the group led by Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman from the State, and William H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover-Curtis campaign committee.

The Republican candidate is conferring personally with all the leaders and ironing out differences. The New York situation, Republicans assert, has been harmonized and plans have been projected which will take Mr. Hoover through the state in the middle of October, just before he turns westward again, on his way to California to cast his vote.

However, nothing definite in dates or variations in the East has as yet been fixed. Mr. Hoover is planning on making as strenuous a campaign in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut as he is in New York. He views all these states as Republican territory and is determined to hold them against Democratic inroads.

One phase of the campaign in the East that Mr. Hoover is giving particular attention to is the appeal to the woman voter. The Republican candidate's plans for improvement in his campaign organization include the woman's division, it is understood.

**"Learn to Scratch," Voters Are Urged**

**W. C. T. U. Advises Those Who Will Not Follow Party's Ticket to Study Laws**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
EVANSTON, Ill.—"Learn how to scratch" is the timely political advice given voters in the current issue of the National W. C. T. U.

The advice applies directly to citizens who have always voted "straight" but who may wish to split their vote in order to endorse a dry President. The technical difficulties of "scratching" a ballot have been pointed out. A cross in the wrong circle may scrap the whole sheet.

The W. C. T. U. counsels: "Do not be frightened away from expressing your wish by the fear of voiding your ballot. Be sure that you know just how to vote. Ask men who are sympathetic with your cause if you are in any doubt."

"It is equally important," the W. C. T. U. says to campaign workers, "that you stand by and see that friends get the information as to when to register, where to vote and how. The 'how' is even the most important, for it will necessitate scratching the party ticket in many instances, and that should be done exactly in accordance with the laws of the particular state in which the voters live."

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## DEFEAT SMITH FOR WET STAND, EDMONDS URGES

**Forget Party Lines, Plea of Manufacturers Record's Editor**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Declaring that, in his opinion, the liquor question is the paramount issue of the present Presidential campaign, and referring to Governor Smith as "dripping wet with dripping wet associates," Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers Record, urges voters to forget party affiliations and enlist to defeat the New York Governor.

The Manufacturers Record, which is described as an "exponent of America," is the industrial weekly whose questionnaire some time ago resulted in the publication of hundreds of letters showing an overwhelming sentiment for prohibition.

**Smith Made Blunder**

Mr. Edmonds' statement follows: "The liquor question was the outstanding feature of the address and Governor Smith has now forced the whole prohibition question before the entire country in such a way that it will be impossible for anyone to ignore it."

"In my opinion Governor Smith made a fearful blunder from every point of view in that phase of his speech of acceptance. His proposition would be worse than a return to the open saloon as in olden days. It would put the states into the liquor business, making them sellers to the thing which would doom them to everlasting ruin. I cannot imagine a more asinine proposition. It has not one redeeming feature."

"His reference to the Canadian system of control Government handling liquors showed that Governor Smith must have little knowledge, if any at all, about the disastrous results in Canada, where it has been well said that—while the Government started out to control the liquor business, the liquor business now controls the Government, with increasing drunkenness and increasing bootlegging."

**Drunkenness Decreases**  
"Many opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment insist that drunkenness has increased and especially among the young since that amendment was adopted. This is wholly incorrect."

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London		Cuba
Ireland		Continental Europe
		Australia
		New Zealand
		South Africa
		South America

TUESDAY (Also Friday)	FRIDAY (Also Tuesday)
British Isles	
Ontario	
Quebec	
New Brunswick	Maine
Nova Scotia	Massachusetts
P. E. Island	New Hampshire
Newfoundland	Rhode Island
	Vermont



## AFRICAN LABOR ENSLAVEMENT CHARGE DENIED

Institute of Politics Also Is  
Told How Buyer-Owned  
Chain Stores Operate

By a Staff Correspondent  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—A new kind of chain store—one owned by consumers and run in their interest—was proposed by Prof. C. R. Fay, University of Toronto, at the Institute of Politics, in advocating the system of co-operatives. The system has reached a high state of development in England, Belgium and the continent, and in Denmark has put private industry definitely on the defensive.

"The housewife carries a revolution in her market basket," declared Dr. Fay, quoting statements from Dr. Louis Pierard, Belgian Deputy and Institute lecturer, of the tremendous purchasing power of the women as shown by the business done in Belgium by the people-owned "chain-store system."

A great part of modern advertising, Dr. Fay said, consists merely in switching the passive mass from the use of commodities to commodity. "With scientific development of salesmen going on throughout the country, why should not the next stage be the scientific development and training of buyers—in sales resistance in the interests of our poor consumers?" Dr. Fay asked.

Dr. Buell Renewed Criticism  
His discussion of co-operatives came on the heels of a speech by Dr. Buell, who attacked the white man's treatment of the natives in Africa made by Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, and also a debate over the proposed American policy in the Manchurian case.

"As long as the natives in South Africa hold only 8 per cent of the land, they cannot hope to become free men," Dr. Buell said. "In view of the experience in South Africa, it would seem criminal to extend white settlement to East Africa."

Remarks applicable alike to the United States and Great Britain introduced Dr. Fay's discussion of the continental co-operative movement. "Can consumers with safety entrust the expression of their preferences to competitive salesmen?" he asked. "Perhaps they could if the main competition were between small competitive sellers; but it is not. It is between a few organizations of giant size, aiming at a quasi-monopoly of the consumers person (and stomach). It encourages no active expression of his wants. Mass production, chain store and departmental distribution treat the consumer as an impersonal unit."

Co-operatives were founded on the basis of cash payments, sale at market price, and distribution of surplus over 5 per cent interest in proportion to sales as dividends to members, he said. Anyone can join in England by payment of \$5. Today the retail co-operatives cover England and Scotland; they make sales of \$900,000,000 annually, and they enlist the working man, and above all his shopping housewife, in the management of a giant industry that is the counterbalance to radicalism.

Curiously enough, Dr. Fay said, the worker-owned co-operatives themselves employ an army of 200,000 workers, so the English laboring man has had to learn, as a wage spender, to manage other wage earners. One-half the working people of the British Isles belong to families affiliated with this great "consumer-owned chain store system," he said, operating its own wholesales, and many factories.

Standards Here Are Cited  
Contrasting this with the United States, Dr. Fay admitted the higher standard of living in America. English laboring men ask, however, he said, what the American worker, with his cheap automobile and his material interests, has to equal the sense of possession and responsibility in management and government found by English workers. "Does the United States worker find social satisfaction in a system of industrial autocracy and political democracy?" he asked. The American attitude, he agreed, in answer to a question, is that the greatest service is to pay high wages. Personally, he supported the idea that democracy should enter economics. Dr. Fay added that the existence of efficient privately-owned chain stores in America would render the introduction of consumer chain-stores like the English, Belgian and Danish co-operatives, difficult in the extreme.

Two widely different views of the condition of natives in Africa were presented by Dr. Buell's discussion of South Africa and by Thomas S. Jones, secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, who praised in unstinted terms the work of the Firestone Rubber Company in Liberia. Interest in the divergence was heightened because it is known that Dr. Buell, whose 1,000,000-word report on Africa is one of the most thorough ever made on that continent, is preparing to criticize the Liberian conditions shortly at the institute.

Dr. Buell Looks to League  
The future of East Africa very largely rests with the League of Nations, Dr. Buell said. Former German colonies there are mandates. There is a movement to bring the white colonies and industrial conditions installed in Kenya and British South Africa into the territory of Tanganyika, also under British control. Dr. Buell assailed this proposal as unfair to the natives and said that the League of Nations may finally pass upon it. South Africa, where the white dominance is at its height, he continued, has a white population of 1,500,000 and 4,500,000 non-whites. Industry rests on Negro labor, he said. Wages paid to natives are extremely low—lower, in fact, than they were in 1897. The pay is fixed by the Chamber of Mines, which holds a labor monopoly. The native is at a further handicap in that it is a criminal offense to desert, or to strike. The land has been taken from the natives—all but 8 per cent, he continued; so that there is not enough to support them, and they are forced to seek employment elsewhere. He said that the Chamber of Mines has organized a recruiting

agency that "scours the native territory and induces natives to sign labor contracts." They are then shipped to the mines, Dr. Buell said, finger-printed, and put in companies from which it is illegal to desert.

Firestone Plan Is Described  
Mr. Jones presented quite an opposite view, declaring that whatever conditions in Africa were formerly, European countries are striving to better the lot of native races. Mentioning Liberia, he said the recent Firestone concession is approved by all the missionary and educational organizations there. It provides a concession of 1,000,000 of the 29,000,000 acres in the country, the construction of a harbor, with money borrowed at 7 per cent, and a government issue of \$5,000,000 at 7 per cent to rehabilitate the nation. A few years ago there was but one automobile in Liberia, and only a few miles of dirt road for the solitary car to bump over. Now there are 75 miles of good roads, more in prospect, and 200 motor cars.

"There is practically no cause of apprehension over the exploitation of the native," he said. "The industrial situation in Liberia is constantly being observed by missionaries and disinterested persons."

Alphonse Tonietti, another speaker, asserted that Islamism is making headway in Africa at the expense of Christianity; a contention disputed by Dr. Jones.

An American loan to the South Manchuria Railway, coming at the present critical juncture between China and Japan, could not be regarded as anything but a political step, and would be contrary to the policies of the Washington conference, Dr. Edward Hume, head of the Yale in China movement, told the conference on Far Eastern affairs at the institute. His statement was immediately countered by Toshi Go, New York representative of the South Manchuria Railway, who declared that he understands there is no objection to the proposed loan on the part of the American State Department, where it is regarded as purely a business enterprise.

Says Buys Being Drilled  
This clash of opinion came in a conference on Manchuria that was otherwise distinguished by the statement of Prof. George H. Blakeslee, leader of the discussion, that Chinese schoolboys as far south as Shanghai are rising every morning at 5 o'clock to start military drill, "to defend Chinese rights in Manchuria."

Commander W. C. I. Stiles, instructor in the Army War College, stated as one of the reasons for not withdrawing American vessels from the Chinese river patrol duty that the vessels in question are so old and unseaworthy that they could not steam across the Pacific in safety, even to the Philippine Islands.

Dr. Hume, a member of the institute, had prepared a statement on the Manchurian issue, read by Dr. Blakeslee, in which he threw the weight of his broad knowledge of Oriental conditions against the proposed American loan. The effect on China of the news of such a loan would be serious, he said. Given time, the Manchurian situation will settle itself, he thought. The American policy should be to make it clear to China that its political control in the disputed province must be stable, and to Japan that complete Chinese sovereignty is essential.

No War Seems Imminent

Dr. Blakeslee said that there is no likelihood of war in the area in the near future, but that smoldering resentment may intensify Chinese boycotts and prepare for a war when the country is stronger. Japanese told him a few weeks ago when he was in the Orient that they regarded South Manchuria as American territory, the Panama Canal, and Gettysburg; it is at once their great engineering achievement and the shrine of their heroic war memories. Prof. Charles W. Hackett, in his conference on inter-American relations, traced the progress of arbitration in settling disputes between the 21 republics of the New World from the time of the first international conference in 1889, at Washington. Eight of these states have ratified the agreement not to go to war until after a "cooling off period" of 18 months, he said.

Prof. Sarah Plaisance of St. Lawrence University, said the Havana Conference had pledged the United States to participate in the coming conference in Washington on arbitration, but that the State Department had not definitely agreed to sign any compulsory agreement.

Dr. Louis Pierard, Belgian deputy, in the course of a lecture on the Socialist Labor Party, explained that women have not yet won full suffrage in Belgium, though they may vote in municipal elections, while war widows and mothers have a vote in national affairs. The movement for an accession of the vote to women, he declared, would be irresistible some day, though some Labor leaders oppose it on the ground that it will bring an increase of clerical influence.

Madam Halide Edib continued her discussion of modern Turkey, stating that the latest war with Greece had at least settled most of the issues in the Near East, or left the door open for a peace conference to settle them.

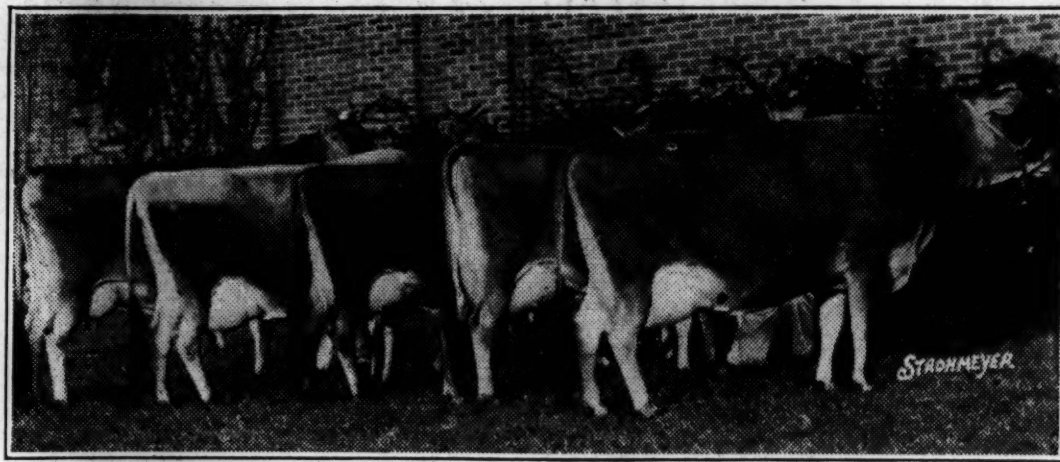
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117 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

## They Have Cause to Be Contented



The Herd of Jersey Cattle Owned by Herbert Farrell of Nashville, Tenn., That Was Adjudged the Finest at the National Dairy Show Held in Memphis Last Year, Will Be Contenders Again This Season for the Title at the Show Which Will Be repeated in Memphis. The South, Comparatively New in the Dairying Industry, Will Double Its Exhibits at the 1928 Exposition, It Is Indicated.

## Curtis Praises G. O. P. Efforts on Farm Problems

Sought to Relieve Ruralists  
and Extended Credits,  
He Says in Speech

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Efforts of the Republican Party to relieve the farmer and to make agricultural credit facilities equal to those of other industries were stressed by Senator Charles Curtis, Republican nominee for Vice-President, in an address at the State Fair here.

As the guest of the American Farm Bureau and before an audience containing many farmers, he spoke almost entirely upon agricultural matters. He stressed the record of the Republican Congress during the Wilson Administration and the farm relief measures which it adopted, but which encountered the presidential veto.

Praises G. O. P. Efforts

He called attention to the fact that such measures as the Emergency Tariff Act and the extension of agricultural credit through the War Finance Corporation were enacted under the following Republican Administration, and added that these measures, the establishment of the Intermediate Credit Banks and the extension of various types of aid in marketing of farm and live-stock produce, were indications of the successful efforts already made by the Republicans to aid a group of the population, which had "suffered more by the readjustment process from the high points attained during the war" than any other class.

Senator Curtis referred to his own record in the introduction of a bill which in effect extended by \$50,000,000 the capital of the Federal Farm Loan Board in order to permit it to resume loans on farm property. This credit extension, he said, had been characterized by a Democratic member of the Farm Loan Board as "skilful, far-reaching and lasting beneficial effect upon the agricultural situation."

50,000 Hear Address

Farm leaders and Republican officials from all parts of the State led in the reception to Senator Charles Curtis. His address was heard by about 50,000 persons. Senator Curtis was in a jubilant mood and expressed complete confidence in a Republican victory.

"I have never seen the prospect brighter in all the years I have been in politics," was his message to party hosts.

His address was warmly applauded by the crowd. He was introduced by Charles R. White of Iowa, president of the Farm Bureau Federation. Preceding his address, the nominee held an informal reception, largely attended by farm and party leaders. The afternoon program called for a visit to the Indian village where members of the Six Nations of this section were to perform a special buffalo dance, as a tribute to the Kansas Senator.

## France and Syria Study Agreement

Official Denial Published of  
Reported Resignation of  
M. Ponsot

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
JERUSALEM—An agreement between the French mandatory and the

**BRULE STAG**  
SPORT GARMENTS  
1928

**Official Sport Coat**  
for men and women!

You're right in style when you wear a Brule Stag Sport Coat—the same as worn by the Presidential party.

Has the official Brule and trout emblem. It's so comfortable, too! Made of 24-ounce pure wool Oregon cloth, full tailored, perfect-fitting, neat-looking. Ideal for driving, hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, etc. Made of a beautiful red and black plaid. Men's sizes 36 to 48, ladies' sizes 32 to 44.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us.  
Kolliner-Newman Mfg. Co.  
Dept. C, STILLWATER, MINN.

Merchants! Write at once! If you're not carrying Brule Stags, you're missing many sales.

## South Finds Dairy Farms Pay Profit

Not Only Profitable but Spans  
Gap Between Planting and  
Harvesting Cotton

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Southern farmers turning to dairying in greater numbers are finding a more stable, dependable income and, in turn, are beginning to make an important contribution to a great world industry which has an estimated annual production approximating \$3,000,000,000.

Dairying is not displacing King Cotton, which traditionally holds sway below the Mason and Dixon line, or major crops in other regions. It is supplementing the big crops and improving the farmers' economic position by providing a steady cash return while the field crops are maturing.

The steady progress of the Na-

tion's dairy industry was explained by S. H. Anderson, secretary of the National Dairy Association. This organization is conducting the National Dairy Show here Oct. 13-20, and the plans to surpass the 1927 show in Memphis, the first national dairy show held in the South, are in keeping with the widespread development of the industry in this region.

"The dairying industry in the South, both from the side of plant operation and of the farmer dairyman, is progressing excellently and its future appears high," declared Mr. Anderson. "Industrial progress has brought increased population, which increases the sale of butter, milk and cream proportionately. The result is that the southern farmer has found a stable income that does not displace but supplements cotton growing. From the day cotton is planted until sold is an appreciable time. Meanwhile the dairy farmer is getting a regular cash return until the big crop is turned into cash."

## GOVERNOR SORLIE HAS PASSED ON

BISMARCK, N. D. (AP)—A. G. Sorlie, Governor of North Dakota, has passed on here.

Despite extensive business interests, the Nonpartisan League selected him as its standard bearer in 1924, and he won the gubernatorial election over R. A. Nestos, Republican incumbent. He was re-elected in 1926, but did not seek re-nomination this year, saying that he desired to retire at the end of his term. The first important act of office came to Governor Sorlie when in his first term he appointed Gerald P. Nye to the United States Senate to succeed Senator E. F. Ladd.

## RUBBER ACREAGE SOUGHT

MANILA (AP)—The Goodyear Rubber Plantation Company has applied for a license to grow rubber trees and harvest their product on the island of Mindanao, Southern Philippines. The company is capitalized at \$6,000,000 and is controlled by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, an American corporation. Philippine laws give corporations permission to acquire a maximum of 5000 acres.

## Women Organizing Campaign in Middle West for Hoover

Volunteers in 29 States Are Being Marshaled Into  
Ranks of Workers—Will Work With Men's  
Groups for Republican Candidates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—With the appointment of Mrs. Louise M. Dodson, veteran Iowa suffrage leader, as personal representative of the Republican vice-chairman in the middle West, the women's campaign for Hoover and Curtis in the Mississippi Valley and beyond is under way.

Every appearance of a separate women's organization, however, is being avoided. As representative of Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Mrs. Dodson is accorded a major place in headquarters' activities. Other important posts also are filled by women.

Mrs. Martin Kent Northam, former president of the Evanston League of Women Voters, is marshaling volunteers in 29 western states for Gen. Nathan W. MacChesney.

Mrs. Bauer Is Hostess  
Mrs. Bertha Bauer, national committeewoman from Illinois, is official hostess of the headquarters. Other women have been named to direct work with these women and first voters, co-operating directly with James W. Good, Western campaign manager.

As an experienced suffrage worker, Mrs. Dodson interprets this form of organization as a progressive step for the women's movement. If the struggle for the right to vote forced women to line up as a separate force, the time for that attitude has passed, she holds.

Mrs. Dodson looks for permanent gains in equality to come out of this campaign.

To Get Better Positions

"If it can be shown," she said, "that women contributed largely to the election of our candidate, it will mean a more dignified place for them

in future political activity. They will be more sought for in the parties, and their word will have more weight."

Organized clubwomen in the middle West are counted on by Mrs. Dodson to give their strength to Mr. Hoover's election. They learned how to co-operate with him during the World War, she recalled, and she believes the same women can be called out to support the former food administrator in this campaign. It is not a question of persuading them, she declared, but of getting them to register their feelings in the ballot box.

Mrs. Dodson has a long record of service in the Republican Party. She has campaigned in all 48 states. For 10 years she served as Recorder of Deeds in her home county, at Des Moines, Ia.

## ITALO-FINNISH TREATY SIGNED

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — An arbitration treaty between Finland and Italy covering a period of 10 years has been signed at Helsinki by Finland's Foreign Minister, Hjalmar Procope, and Count Pagliano, and will go into effect when ratified in Rome.

The King of Italy has decorated President Relander with the great Cross of St. Mauritius and Lazarus orders in honor of the tenth anniversary of Finland's independence. The Italian friendship dates from 1899, when 300 Italian university men sent a signed protest to St. Petersburg when Finland's rights were restricted. Italy was one of the first states to recognize the Finnish Republic.

Only  
**PEERLESS**  
could create a car like this

"BUILD the finest car that can be built!" This was the high endeavor that fired this fine, old, pioneer organization: This was the goal toward which every ounce of effort was directed in creating this new 1929 Six-81.

Is there any wonder then, that mechanically, as well as artistically, the Six-81 is a true expression of the zeal that produced it.

Examine it and you'll find every advantage known in high grade car construction.

7-bearing crankshaft.

PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CORPORATION • Cleveland, Ohio  
Six-81 closed models \$1595 and up • Six-91 closed models \$1895 and up.  
(U. S. A. factory)

Lanchester vibration dampener.  
Bohnalite pistons.  
Lovejoy shock absorbers.  
Ross cam and lever steering.  
Lockheed internal expanding hydraulic 4-wheel brakes  
—and many other features that make for supreme quality.

Even in this age of wonderful achievement, this rich, advanced, flawless Peerless stands out strikingly. See it. Ride in it. Just a few minutes at the wheel will convince you that here is the car for you.



## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DOUBLES PLAY  
AT LONGWOODFrench Pair, Borotra and  
de Buzet, Almost Put  
Out in First Round

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.**—The French tennis team, Jean Borotra and René de Buzet, were nearly put out of the United States tennis doubles championship in the first round at Longwood Cricket Club Monday by the English pair, Edward E. Higgins, covered courts singles champion of England in 1927, and I. G. Collins, tennis champion of Scotland in 1926 and 1927. Only a fine shot by Borotra that required the closest of decisions in the twentieth game of the fourth set saved the Frenchmen from going down to defeat, the final score being 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 12-10, 6-4.

Another French pair, Henri Cochet and Jacques B. Brugnon, scored a first-round victory in defeating Kenneth B. Appel, former Princeton varsity tennis star, and Theodore Burr, well in straight sets. A third French combination went down to defeat before the attack of John W. Van Ryn, another former Princeton tennis star, and Wilmer L. Allison, former University of Texas star, in Christian Bousous and Pierre Landry, the latter having won his way to the French covered court final in 1927, losing to J. René Lacoste, Mexico, Canada, England and Australia all qualified a team for the second round from Monday's play with the Australians equalling the French showing by having two teams come through.

**Sectional Teams Lose**

Five sectional doubles champion teams were defeated in the first round while two survived. The Intermountain pair, Fred and Donald Dixon, and the Pacific Northwest champions, T. Ryall and George Shields, were the sectionalists to survive, while the southern champions, D. C. Murray and Clifford Sutter, the Missouri Valley champions, R. A. Seller and Neal Hennessey, the southwestern champions, Louis L. Thalhimer Jr. and J. James Quick, the Missouri champions, K. P. Kamman and C. W. Barnes Jr., and the New England champions, Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., all went down to early defeat and with the exception of the Pacific coast champions, by straight-set defeats.

Two French teams, two English teams, one Cuban pair and a Mexican team were eliminated in the opening round. The French team, the English team, the Cuban pair and the Mexican team were easily advanced from the opening round, Allison and Van Ryn defeating the Frenchmen, Bousous and Landry, George and Shields, T. Ryall and George Shields, the Missouri Valley champions, R. A. Seller and Neal Hennessey, the southwestern champions, Louis L. Thalhimer Jr. and J. James Quick, the Missouri champions, K. P. Kamman and C. W. Barnes Jr., and the New England champions, Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., all went down to early defeat and with the exception of the Pacific coast champions, by straight-set defeats.

**Borotra Stars**

The feature match of the day, that between the Frenchmen Borotra and de Buzet and the Englishmen Higgins and Collins, started at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and did not finish until 7 o'clock in the evening. The Englishmen played steady and excellent tennis but only the best of the French pair turning the issue from an English triumph to one for France. The British team seemed certain of victory sailing through the first two sets at 6-4 each, and in an impressive manner. The turning point of the game, Borotra's shot in the fourth set, came about when Higgins let it go. Higgins was out of bounds, but the ball just landed safely and from that point on the French team came forward to win 12-10 and again in the fifth set 6-4.

**UNITED STATES TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round**

George M. Lott Jr. and Charles C. Hennessey of Indianapolis defeated H. H. Hyde and Amos Wilder of Connecticut, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Ricardo Tapia and A. Uda de Mexico, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Jack A. Wright Jr. and Willard F. Crocker of Chicago defeated A. Morales and J. Upana of Cuba, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Harry O. Hopman and Jack C. Morale of Australia defeated D. K. Murray and Clifford Sutter (southern champions), 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Richard N. Williams and Watson M. Washburn defeated J. Brooks Fenno Jr. and Samuel Ewing of California, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Fred and Donald Dixon (intermountain champions) defeated Edward McKnight of Providence and George Liano of Mexico, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

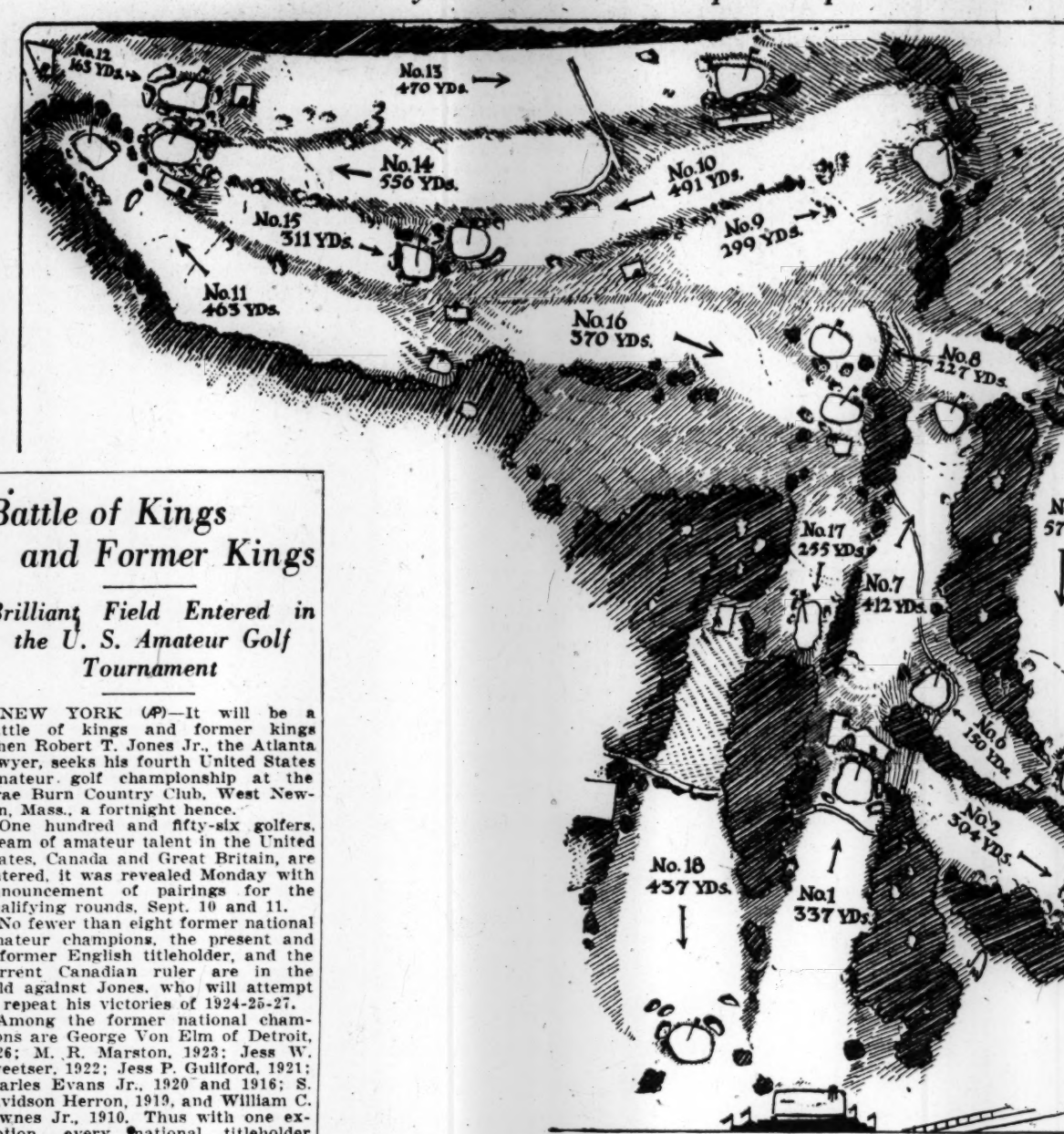
Herbert A. Austin and C. Gregory of England defeated Robert L. Laine and Neal Brown (Pacific coast champions), 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon of France defeated Kenneth B. Appel and Theodore Burr of California, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison of Fort Worth, Tex., defeated J. René Lacoste and Pierre Landry of France, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

Percy G. Rockefeller and William M. Aydelotte of New York defeated E. J. Abbot and Walter W. Weld of Boston, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

## Bird's-Eye View of Championship Golf Course

Battle of Kings  
and Former KingsBrilliant Field Entered in  
the U. S. Amateur Golf  
Tournament

**NEW YORK (AP)**—It will be a battle of kings and former kings when Robert T. Jones Jr., the Atlanta lawyer, seeks his fourth United States amateur golf championship at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., a fortnight hence.

One hundred and fifty-six golfers, cream of amateur talent in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, entered, it was revealed Monday with announcement of pairings for the qualifying rounds, Sept. 10 and 11.

No fewer than eight former national amateur champions, the present and former English titleholder, and the current Canadian ruler are in the field against Jones, who will attempt to repeat his victories of 1924-25-27.

Among the former national champions are George Von Elm of Detroit, 1925; M. R. Wade, N. Y., 1926; J. W. Sweetser, 1927; Jess P. Guilford, 1921; Charles Evans Jr., 1920 and 1918; S. Davidson Herron, 1919, and William C. Tomes Jr., 1914, with one exception, every national titleholder since 1914 is trying it again. The one exception is R. A. Gardner, who won in 1915.

A British eight-man threat is led by the present English amateur king of that country, T. P. Perkins, and the one he succeeded, Dr. William T. Weddell. With them will be the other members of the British Walker Cup team: T. J. Torrance, E. F. Storey, Maj. G. Hazlet, J. R. Beck, R. E. Hardman and W. L. Hope.

Canada is well represented but her chief hope is C. Ross Somerville, a former Canadian champion this year and last. Perhaps the chief interest among the challengers rests in the attempted comeback of Sweetser.

But the imposing list of amateur stars is by no means complete with the mention of champions and former champions. There are a number who have yet to win their first national amateur title but who must be reckoned with.

Watts Guhn, Atlanta companion of the defending champion, will be back hoping for better fortune than he had in 1925, when he lost to Jones in the final round at Pittsburgh.

Then there's Harrison R. Johnston of Minneapolis; Frank Dolf of Alderwood, Ore.; George J. B. O'Connell, Northampton, Mass.; and a host of others who must be counted out until the last ball has been struck. The pairings and starting times:

Mon.	Tues.	Player	Club
9:00	9:00	R. R. Gorton, Brae Burn	Brae Burn
9:00	9:00	A. Brodbeck, Swansey	Swansey
9:00	9:00	H. G. Pitt, Manor Club	Manor Club
9:00	9:00	J. A. Wright Jr., Brookline	Brookline
9:00	9:00	C. C. Hennessey, Indianapolis	Indianapolis
9:00	9:00	Ricardo Tapia, Mexico	Mexico
9:00	9:00	Jack A. Wright Jr., Chicago	Chicago
9:00	9:00	Willard F. Crocker, Chicago	Chicago
9:00	9:00	A. Morales, Cuba	Cuba
9:00	9:00	J. Upana, Cuba	Cuba
9:00	9:00	Harry O. Hopman, Australia	Australia
9:00	9:00	Jack C. Morale, Australia	Australia
9:00	9:00	D. K. Murray, California	California
9:00	9:00	Clifford Sutter, California	California
9:00	9:00	Richard N. Williams, California	California
9:00	9:00	Watson M. Washburn, California	California
9:00	9:00	J. Brooks Fenno Jr., California	California
9:00	9:00	Samuel Ewing, California	California
9:00	9:00	Fred and Donald Dixon, Intermountain	Intermountain
9:00	9:00	Edward McKnight, Providence	Providence
9:00	9:00	George Liano, Mexico	Mexico
9:00	9:00	Herbert A. Austin, England	England
9:00	9:00	C. Gregory, England	England
9:00	9:00	Robert L. Laine, Pacific coast	Pacific coast
9:00	9:00	Neal Brown, Pacific coast	Pacific coast
9:00	9:00	Henri Cochet, France	France
9:00	9:00	Jacques Brugnon, France	France
9:00	9:00	Kenneth B. Appel, California	California
9:00	9:00	Theodore Burr, California	California
9:00	9:00	John W. Van Ryn, New Jersey	New Jersey
9:00	9:00	Wilmer L. Allison, Texas	Texas
9:00	9:00	J. René Lacoste, France	France
9:00	9:00	Pierre Landry, France	France
9:00	9:00	Percy G. Rockefeller, New York	New York
9:00	9:00	William M. Aydelotte, New York	New York
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9:00	9:00	Walter W. Weld, Boston	Boston
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9:00	9:00	J. A. Wright Jr., Brookline	Brookline
9:00	9:00	C. C. Hennessey, Indianapolis	Indianapolis
9:00	9:00	Ricardo Tapia, Mexico	Mexico
9:00	9:00	Jack A. Wright Jr., Chicago	Chicago
9:00	9:00	Willard F. Crocker, Chicago	Chicago
9:00	9:00	A. Morales, Cuba	Cuba
9:00	9:00	J. Upana, Cuba	Cuba
9:00	9:00	Harry O. Hopman, Australia	Australia
9:00	9:00	Jack C. Morale, Australia	Australia
9:00	9:00	D. K. Murray, California	California
9:00	9:00	Clifford Sutter, California	California
9:00	9:00	Richard N. Williams, California	California
9:00	9:00	Watson M. Washburn, California	



## SPAIN'S POLICY LINKED UP WITH AIMS OF LEAGUE

Close Union Denoted Between Government's Attitude and Aims of Geneva

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
MADRID—In announcing the nomination of delegates representing Spain at the ninth assembly of the League of Nations, the Government stresses the fact that the duties of the Minister of State are related to the work of the League, which is now to be incorporated in this minister's political province, thus denoting the close union between the international policy of Spain and her League activities.

The statement adds that even during the period when Spain is not working within the League her policy will be based on the idea that her highest interests are completely identical with the noble aims of Geneva.

The Spanish ambassadors of Paris, Brussels and Bern have been appointed delegates.

## Other Nations Eager to Sign Pact of Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

other statesmen who were to sign came into the clock room in a body. Again applause. They took their seats, and it was curious to note that the Anglo-Saxons were on one side of the horseshoe table, the Europeans in general on the other.

### The Signing of the Pact

Immediately M. Briand rose. There was a moment of solemn silence. The tension was great. He read in his deep, booming voice, vibrating with passion, trembling with sincerity, his address. For the first time, he said, a congress does something more than settle the immediate issues resulting from war. For the first time a treaty is devoted to a comprehensive plan to the establishment of peace. The treaty, however, is the beginning, not the end. These words awakened an appreciative response. It is to be noted that he referred to the treaty as the Pact of Paris. This is the first time it has been so designated officially.

Dr. Stresemann bowed profoundly when M. Briand turned toward him and remarked that Germany, of its own free will, took a seat among the other signatories, its former adversaries.

The address was applauded and then translated into English by M. Cammerlynck. Then M. Briand read slowly and carefully the text of the pact, which was also translated into English, for both languages are regarded as officially binding. It was intimated that future adherences to the pact will be received at Washington.

One by one the statesmen rose. Dr. Stresemann advanced first and signed deliberately in a firm hand. That broke the tension. The whole assembly broke into cheers and smiles. There was animated conversation. Mr. Kellogg came forward, obviously moved and conscious that he was performing a most memorable act. Lord Cushteden, his enormous bulk towering over the assembly, seemed the only man there really fitted to handle the gigantic pen, which resembled a staff. M. Briand signed with a graceful flourish.

The ceremony was over and the party went out on the cool lawn, where refreshments were served exactly as if the historic signing was an ordinary social function—a charming diplomatic garden party.

## Two Presidents Exchange Felicitations on Treaty

WASHINGTON (AP)—The following message has been sent by President Coolidge to President Doumergue:

"I give me great pleasure and satisfaction to extend to you and through you to the representatives of the nations assembled in Paris my cordial congratulations on the successful outcome of the negotiations inaugurated by France and the United States for a treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy and pledging the signatories to seek only by peaceful means the settlement of differences which may arise between them."

"The treaty to be signed in Paris had its inception in the proposal submitted last year by the Government of France to the Government of the United States. The idea of M. Briand has been made world-wide. I am confident that the simple provisions of this treaty will be accepted by all nations, and I am sure there is everywhere a will for peace. It is a great forward step in the preservation of peaceful relations between the nations and, therefore, will, I know, prove to be a historic document in the history of civilization. It has been a privilege to the United States to contribute to the success of this movement, a satisfaction to have been associated with France and other peace-loving nations in thus writing into international law one of the deepest aspirations of the human conscience."

In a telegram addressed to Washington and relayed to the summer White House, President Doumergue replied:

"I very sincerely thank your Excellency for your kindly sending me, and through me the representatives of the nations assembled in Paris, a message which evinces the great importance you so rightly attach to the solemn signing of the general compact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. The fact that the ceremony is on this day

celebrated in Paris comes from a desire which you put in a peculiarly noble form, that of acknowledging the initial part taken by the French Government, and its Minister for Foreign Affairs in bringing about the great project."

"The French nation is thankful for and proud of the honor bestowed upon it in the reception of the foreign plenipotentiaries and cannot forget that thanks are due to the skillful and conciliatory efforts of the President and of the Secretary of State of the United States for the manner in which the covenant was received by the leading nations of the world, which befitting the trait of universality that makes its power and greatness."

"I therefore feel sure that I am voicing the sentiments of the original signatories of the treaty as well as those who will adhere anon, when I express to Your Excellency and your Government the thanks of the civilized world. I am, as you are, convinced that the acts accomplished on this day responds to the innermost longings of all mankind."

## Berlin Sees Pact as an Expression of Good Will

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN—The signing of the peace pact fills the first and second pages of almost every Berlin newspaper—seven devote the entire front page exclusively to this event—which only goes to prove the popularity which this step to outlaw war enjoys in this country. All papers, with the exception of the extreme Right and the Communist organs stress the fact that war has now been stamped a crime.

But the people had long ago done this, only the statesmen have been reluctant to follow suit, the Frankfurter Zeitung writes. The new pact is nothing but a solemn expression of the will of the people. Its idea has been the dominating thought of the people for a long time, for deep down in their hearts they felt that the world has already emerged from an age in which wars were pardonable. They felt that war actually was a crime and that thinking in terms of war and aiming for its possible outbreak no longer fitted into this age. In civilized countries men do not run about carrying weapons; they trust the law to protect them and have faith in the decency of their fellow-beings, the Frankfurter Zeitung continues, then asks why must the world, which has the desire to live in peace, be so little availed to build up heavy armaments? Why cannot nations trust their fellow nations?

The Vossische Zeitung rejects the view, voiced by some skeptics, that the pact has only a symbolical importance, and is of little avail in case of emergency, because its power is "only" moral. In future a nation going to war in order to settle a conflict will have the public opinion of the world against it, and that that means, the paper writes, Germans have experienced to their great disadvantage. If any nation has learned what concrete power antagonistic public opinion can be, it is undoubtedly Germany, which suffered more from its isolation than from the loss of its empire.

This and other papers openly rejoice that war, which hitherto, as they point out, has been the expression of the sovereignty of the state and an honored tradition, has been stamped a crime. But the press, as well as the politicians, ever again emphasize that deeds must follow words, and that one of the first acts must be to cease preparing for the eventuality of war, to cease improving weapons, drilling soldiers, launching battleships, experimenting with new tanks, which, in their opinion, are so many fresh menaces to peace and only express the nations' lack of faith in their own pledges and promises to maintain peace.

## Rumania Praises the Pact

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor  
BUCHAREST—The Kellogg pact outlawing war is hailed in Rumania with unreserved praise as a practical progress toward the dearest ideal of humanity. Though some references are made to past "scrapes of paper" solemnly signed between states, the Kellogg multilateral treaty is given a whole-hearted welcome, especially since it is backed by the United States, which the local press sees as a vital factor in the treaty's enforcement. A leading government press organ declares: "Emanating especially from the great practical American nation, the Kellogg pact is incontestably a contribution to the highest morality for the entire civilized world."

Another paper says: "The Kellogg pact is a lighthouse offering guidance and refuge to peoples menaced by calamity. Together with the whole world we salute the lighting of this beacon as a guiding star for our generation, which will bear our footsteps toward an ideal dear to everyone, the ideal of peace."

The Lupta says: "Rumania, for whom peace is the very gospel, in whose evolution, stands heart and soul beside the framers of this covenant of peace."

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## Soviet Russia Requests More Data on Treaty

Replies to Official Invitation From French Envoy to Adhere to Pact

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
MOSCOW—Maxim Litvinoff, Assistant Foreign Commissar, replying to the official invitation to adhere to the pact which the French Ambassador here, Jean Herbet, extended, stated that the Government has requested an official list of the powers to which an analogous invitation has been made, together with all the documents affecting the diplomatic interchanges preceding the signatures to the pact. Mr. Litvinoff stated that this information was indispensable to the Government in considering the invitation to sign.

M. Herbet presented Mr. Litvinoff only with the basic text of the pact without the French and British reservations, and the Soviet officials, before giving a definite answer to the invitation, evidently desire to study the point as to how far these reservations determine in advance the interpretation of the pact and hence form binding obligations for other signatories.

Mr. Litvinoff telegraphed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond, declining to participate in the commission for control of the manufacture of arms, on the ground that the "work of the commission which has given no practical results can only lead to the creation of illusions concealing the actual status of the disarmament question."

In support of this statement Mr. Litvinoff asserted that the meeting of the League disarmament commission had been continuously postponed, while the work of the other commissions also yielded no results, and he drew the conclusion that the League itself is justified in asserting that nothing has been or is being done on the part of the League of Nations and its organs for a real or even a partial solution of the disarmament question.

## Tribute From Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (By UP)—Both La Prensa and La Nacion, the two principal newspapers here, editorially commended the signing of the Kellogg anti-war pact.

"Today may be a memorable one in history," La Prensa declared. "The Kellogg pact, which was received doubtfully by many, nevertheless, reveals an effort to lessen the danger of a repetition of a World War. We hope that the factors compromising its efficiency will disappear."

La Nacion, in referring to the fact that there may be some who will reaffirm their pessimism over the pact, declares: "We believe that human nature, which has obtained a new victory in its progress and the peoples of the world are nearing the time when they will possess an international conscience."

## "The One Great Absentee"

ROME—Not even on the day of the signature of the Kellogg pact, when all the nations are showing unmistakable signs of their appreciation of the effort to establish peace on a firmer basis, has Italy changed her attitude of indifference toward the pact, which she assumed when first the negotiations opened. In vain one looks to the Italian press for anything which means approval of the Kellogg pact. On the contrary, while leading journals refrain from any comments, the less important newspapers indulge in ironical references to the treaty, which they regard as having no importance whatsoever.

The Italian special correspondents who had gone to Paris for this occasion, inform their papers that the only interest which the signing of the pact aroused in Paris is one of curiosity, nothing else.

Alfredo Signoret, one of the best Fascist writers on questions of foreign policy, does not hesitate to write in L'Avanti d'Italia that the one great absentee at the ceremony was Italy, who signed the pact for formality's sake. "Italy's soul is not behind her signature," Signoret adds, "because she fails to see in the

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For literature, etc., write W. C. HOPE, P. T. Mgr., 144 Liberty St., New York City.

treaty any equality or justice." Speaking of Versailles, he adds: "Italy is fully aware that the sacrifice of one generation for the rights and interests of another is not a just and that another generation must arise to remedy this blackest injustice."

## ORGANIZED RELIEF-ON LARGE SCALE IS NEEDED FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI, China (AP)—"Relief on a large scale must be in effect by October if these starving people are to be saved," said Earl Baker, secretary of the New York China Famine Fund Committee, on his return from a visit to South China and Northeast Shantung, where 1,500,000 people lack food. He is proceeding to Nanjing to bring the situation again to the attention of the Nationalist Government.

The crops have been ruined in the famine district, said Mr. Baker. Mr. Baker said that although the situation was already serious, worse conditions were in prospect from December to next June, as the full effects of the autumn crop failure would not be felt until then.

## DOHENY OIL LEASE CAUSES NEW ACTION

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Edward L. Doheny and directors of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company face a big complaint demanding an accounting of \$10,000,000 stockholders allege they lost in the fraudulent lease of the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve.

The complaint, filed in behalf of Frank H. Kunkel, Cincinnati, and other shareholders, declares the loss resulted from the cancellation of the lease by a decision of the United States Supreme Court after the company had spent several million dollars in the development of the field. The lease was negotiated for the Government by Albert B. Fall, then Secretary of the Interior.

## FLYING BECOMING POPULAR IN SWEDEN

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor  
STOCKHOLM—Flying is becoming popular in Sweden through a lecture tour given by the officers of the Swedish expedition, Capt. Einar Lindborg, who rescued Commander Noble, and Lieut. Birger Schyberg, who saved Captain Lundborg, at the time of the Italia disaster in the Arctic.

The profits of the tour will be used to extend air interests and swell the Malmgren fund.

## KING ALFONSO TO VISIT SWEDEN

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor  
STOCKHOLM—King Alfonso will soon return the visit which King Gustav of Sweden made to Spain, according to a message from Madrid. The Spanish monarch will leave San Sebastian on Sept. 10 on the cruiser Principe de Asturias, arriving at Stockholm on Sept. 14, when the capital will welcome the royal guest with great festivities.

## LARGER NOBEL PRIZES

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor  
STOCKHOLM—The decision to lower the taxes on the Nobel fund means larger Nobel prizes. Signora Grazia Debedda, who has awarded the literature prize of 120,000 kroner for 1926, by the revision gets 156,938 kroner. The total amount of the fund is now 31,056,812 kroner.

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## VERSAILLES IS SEEN AS PLEDGE TO DISARMAMENT

Delegates to Prague Congress Find Kellogg Pact a Fulfillment of Treaty

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor  
PRAGUE—Delegations from the United States, Britain, Germany, France, and other signatory nations to the Kellogg peace pact, attending the world disarmament conference meeting here under the auspices of the World Alliance for the Promotion of Friendship Through the Churches, are unanimous in their praise of this treaty as an effort to rid the world of war. The delegates are also of the opinion that if the Kellogg pact is to prove an effective guarantee against the periodic recurrence of war, it must be supplemented by a vigorous educational policy for the removal of attitudes of mistrust and suspicion between these same nations.

From speakers on the platform and from committee rooms of this conference of religious, social and educational leaders, there are heard repeated statements that the outlawry of war only becomes a fact if the peoples of the treaty nations cease at once all nationalistic propaganda likely to provoke the war animus.

Sir Willoughby Dickinson of London, in his address, stated that the signatory nations of the Versailles Treaty were morally obliged to proceed without delay with the disarmament program, especially in view of the Locarno and Kellogg treaties and the conditions of disarmament imposed on Germany and other of the central powers.

## Peace Based on Disarming

Sir Willoughby remarks that, in agreeing to the terms of the Versailles Treaty, Germany declared that she accepted the disarmament clauses provided that it was a beginning of a general reduction of armaments. "The allied powers," he said, "declared that this was their intention and understanding. The peace treaties were therefore based on this condition, and any attempt to disregard it would be as reprehensible as the breach of any of the written provisions thereof. "Inasmuch as the Council of the League has now spent eight years in considering the issue of disarmament and no general action has yet been taken, confidence in the good faith of these states is being shaken, and the honorableness of their intentions is widely questioned. This alone entitles the churches to intervene in a matter which, to some people, appears to be of a purely political character, inasmuch as the failure to observe international undertakings on the part of a nation is a grave moral offense."

## Great Move Against War

A similar opinion was expressed by Prof. G. M. Rade of the University of Marburg, who declared that "there is being developed throughout the world today an unmistakable policy of moral disarmament. It suffices to point to the League of Nations, the World Court, the League treaties and the outlawry of war movement. In the shaping up of these pacific policies it is recognized

that military armaments are something unnatural, something to be abolished, and that it is toward this goal, that, in spite of obstacles, we must work."

That the women of the world were determined to co-operate in efforts to achieve a world program of disarmament was made clear by Miss L. C. A. Van Eeghen, honorary president of the Women's International Council.

Prof. William I. Hull of Swarthmore College scored the nations for preaching peace on the one hand and preparing for war on the other. He said: "Every nation insists that its armament is designed solely for defense and has not the slightest tinge of competition with the armaments of other nations, and yet every nation is eternally vigilant as to the armaments of other nations and do its utmost to compete with them."

"The only thorough solution of the problem of disarmament is a solemn mutual pledge among governments never to use national armaments for international purposes and to back this pledge there must be a determination on the part of the people that this agreement shall be kept inviolate."

The need for a thoroughgoing system of peace education was stressed by H. A. L. Fisher, late president of the British Board of Education. It is important," said Mr. Fisher, "to eliminate the note of violent anti-foreign prejudice which so vitiate the value of historical textbooks used in schools and colleges. The business of history is to train the mind in habits of fair judgment, but this salutary end is defeated by the childish ebullitions of chauvinism which are found in many of the most popular textbooks used in every school of the world."

**STOCKHOLM-LONDON**  
EXPERIMENTAL AIR TEST SUCCESSFUL  
By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor  
STOCKHOLM—The final experimental test of the Stockholm-London air mail has been entirely successful, according to K. B. Juhlin, representative of the Swedish Post Office aboard the air post coupé, which was specially built for the purpose. The coupé is the first of its kind in the world.

It carried post bags with 50 registered and 3000 other letters. It left Stockholm at 3 o'clock and delivered the mail at the Central Post Office in London precisely at 3 the following day. The airplane collected mail en route at Malmö, Copenhagen, Hamburg and Amsterdam. The high trip was delayed only 12 minutes by bad weather.

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## Show Faith in Pact by Curbing of Arms Is League Counsel

Steps to Curtail Armaments Seen as Necessary to Give Effect to Treaty

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor  
GENEVA—Every detail of the signing of the anti-war pact has been studied with great interest in League circles in Geneva, where every word of M. Briand's eloquent speech finds a sympathetic echo. Particularly applauded is his declaration that in future it will be contrary to law and will expose the pact-breaker to certain disavowal and the probable hostility of the rest of the world. "Every one agrees with his words that the institution of war has been attacked at its root, but some allowance, it is felt, must be made for the natural eloquence of a great orator, when he goes on to say that war will be no longer a danger. For although the pact is realized to have great possibilities for the future of humanity, it is felt that a great mistake would be made if it were regarded as an end in itself."

## Not Kellogg's View

This, of course, is not Mr. Kellogg's view. He repeatedly said that the pact would not by itself bring the millennium or prevent all danger of war. He has pointed out what the next step must be, namely, conclusion between the signatories of a pact, of treaties of arbitration and conciliation, so that the sentiment proclaimed in the anti-war pact may be fortified by machinery for the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. Mr. Kellogg's appeal for a universal system of arbitration lends special interest to the forthcoming debates in the Assembly of the League of Nations on model treaties prepared for consideration of their desire to renounce war.

Mr. Juhlin states that light towers on the European line would save eight hours in the flight from Stockholm to London and enable mail to be delivered before lunch daily.

**Take Out Word "War," Women's Union Says**  
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Geneva  
TELEGRAPHING congratulations to Mr. Kellogg for the consummation of the peace treaty, the World Union of Women for International Concord suggested that all countries adhering to the pact eliminate the word "war" as a title for administrative departments.

The telegram, which was dispatched by Mrs. Clara Guthrie Darcis, president of the union, declared that the treaty strikes at the "roots of fear" which is the principal cause of war.

of the League by the Security Committee.

A treaty of non-aggression, which embodies the ideals of the Kellogg pact, offers a plan of arbitration and conciliation, which it is hoped the Assembly will accept as a practical expression of its desire to give effect to the act of faith which has been signed in Paris.

## Arms Question

It is also felt that if progress is to be made in translating the sentiment pronounced in the anti-war pact into action, the League must grapple more effectively with armaments. For if the European armaments are maintained at the present level, and continue to reflect the growth of scientific progress in methods of destruction, the most solemn pact for the outlawry of war will not prevent another conflict. Self-defense can be no excuse for such expenditure after the signing of the Kellogg Pact, and it is hoped that the preparatory disarmament commission will be summoned in the near future, so that all nations who signed and welcomed the pact may have an opportunity of proving the sincerity of their desire to renounce war.

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Lace trimmed, hand-embroidered dollies, size 12 inches round, usually sold at 3.50. 3.50

Dollies, ovals and oblongs, filet lace trimmed, 14x21 and 16x24 inches, usually 6.50 to 7.50. 7.50

Rayon and Cotton bed spreads, one piece, requiring no pillow sham, 72 inches wide, 105 inches long. Rose, blue, helio, gold and green. 2.50

Bed puffs, wool filled, printed figured centers, wide, plain borders, plain backs to match borders. Usually sold at 9.50. 6.00

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# Women's Enterprises and Activities

## Woman Judge Praises the Home Influence and Loving Help

AN EMPTY court and an empty calendar are the Utopian ideals of Judge Georgia Bullock, California's first woman juror. She is interested in prevention rather than punishment of human error. To the business of motherhood and home-making she looks as the staff out of which her dreams will be made realities. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor she expressed enthusiasm not for politics nor for public life, but for mothers.

From a household where she raised her own two children, to a bench in the Los Angeles municipal courts, where children of other mothers, and the parents themselves pass before her in constant review, this philosophy of Judge Bullock has remained unchanged. Throughout the trials in her court the predominance of the ideals of motherhood lends a refreshing and far-reaching eloquence to the decisions she hands down.

"You may go on your honor," is a decision frequently heard. "I don't want to destroy your self-respect." Or, again: "I want to help you to help yourself."

**Homes and Character Building**  
"I should like to discuss prevention of all this," she said, with a sweep of the hand that indicated the procedure of the day. Then, enthusiastically, and with a crisp, pleasing voice, she pictured what, in her opinion, is to bring this prevention about—good homes all over the world.

"Homes of soundness, sympathy and common sense," she explained, "headed by good parents whose business it is to suggest to their children a goal for which to work and to provide education to attain that goal. Character building must take place over the family dinner table and about the kitchen stove. Public institutions cannot be substituted altogether successfully. It is absolutely essential and an inherent right that the child should receive the foundation of character under the influence of home environment."

"We must avail ourselves of the avenues that lead toward perfection. The world has tried to put everything on the plane of efficiency, but taking the responsibility of child training away from the parent and giving it to the state never will be successful. Thinking back to those years I have heard during my three years in the women's court, I realize that the factor of broken homes and lack of parental care, or the breaking away from school too early, have always appeared. These conditions are foremost in leading young men and women into unhappy ways of living."

"Public institutions fall in achieving what they should for those they defend because the element of love, so necessary in the work, is frequently lacking. I believe there should be freedom for youth, but that it must be tempered by proper guidance, which does not need to be curbed but needs to direct. I do not know how this can be achieved without love—unselfed love—in the hearts of those who are directing. Any normal child gladly listens to the reasons why. Of course, I speak from my own experience most broadly. It seems like only yesterday

## Why Jeanette and I Are Happy

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JEANETTE WARE is my sister. My name is Josephine Ware. Most of our friends thought we were foolish when we started our little tea room. We had very little money, no experience, and a lot of competition. We succeeded so well, however, that it wasn't long before our friends asked us to help them start tea rooms too!

We found that it was a wonderful business. It was easy to start because we knew how to cook and serve and were friendly to people. Our tea room was a "comfy" place where folks felt at home. The food was good, of course, and the surroundings so cheerful that patrons preferred our place to others. As we learned more we earned more. Today the Ware Coffee Shop is one of the most successful tea rooms in New York or anywhere.

We've written a book about our business. We would like to send you a copy, free. It tells how we became successful and shows how you too can make your dreams come true. You may not want to make a lot of money, but you will do it, nevertheless, if the tea room business. Your main object may be to find an outlet for your energies, a way to develop your personality and your executive ability. There's no better way than to have ever been known. Join the Ware Coffee Shop, Motor Inn or Cafeteria. It's a natural outgrowth of your home making experience.

Let Jeanette and me show you how we teach the simple secrets of success in this business: how you can learn in your spare time. Let us tell you what there have done. Then you will see how surely you can do the same. Just mail me the coupon for my book. It is free. There is no obligation in writing for it. It may lead to greater happiness, greater prosperity, than you have ever before known. Write to me now or call and see me before you forget. Resident Afternoon and Evening Classes.

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that my son and daughter—who have their own children now—brought me face to face with the problem of discipline.

"I refused to believe that my motherhood should be jailhouse. 'My child,' I told my boy on more than one occasion, and my daughter, too, you are a free human being, and I am not going to say that you cannot do this or that without giving you a reason. I shall tell you my opinion and advice, and then you can do exactly what you want."

"I relied, you see, on their good judgment and their love and respect for me, and I can happily say that they never disappointed me. Any normal child will respond to love; it does lead. But the whips and threats of an unreasonable parent fail. 'The finest soil in the world is the mind of a young child. We all know this, but too frequently neglect it. Being idealists, children are materializing ideas. They delight in being kind to their pets and in the little courtesies that are taught them. The work that the schools do in teaching them to be kind to animals has a far-reaching influence. If our courts are any fuller today than a decade ago, it is because parents are slipping up on their share of this work. I have seen children who always have been governed lovingly, and I have seen those who have never experienced a kind of treatment. The differences cannot be described. Children reflect exactly the environment and treatment they have known. I cannot say too often: Give them the rich background of good homes. Then we need not worry about the future."

**A Never-Ending Responsibility**  
From this point in the discussion, the judge, mother to many besides her own children, turned to speak of the duties of a parent after children have left the shelter of the "nest." Here, for her own experience is the basis for her opinions.

"I disagree with the parent who says, 'Well, Sally is on her own now, and I needn't concern myself with her affairs any longer.' This attitude seems to me most unfortunate. A parent's responsibility never ends. Of course an interfering mother-in-law is undesirable; but children should feel that 'mother' is their haven whenever she is needed. If daughters leave home to enter the business world, they should not imagine that they must lose delicacy and charm. Their contacts need only to be broadening. One can perceive,

## News of the Clubs

AN ACTIVITY of several clubs has been assisting candidates for naturalization to prepare themselves for filling out papers. Some clubs have staged mock naturalization courts.

Several clubs in the State of Washington, realizing the importance of character of commerce meetings, and appreciating the difficulties involved in arranging for dinners, have undertaken the responsibility of furnishing this noon-day meal on a non-profit basis.

The Seattle Women's Club in Oregon studied and discussed prints of well-known pictures as a part of each program last season. At one very interesting meeting a selection was read from "The Song of the Cardinal" by Gene Stratton Porter, and the print studied was Breton's "The Song of the Lark."

Club women of all the New England states are looking forward to their annual get-together, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 24, 25 and 26 at the New Ocean House in Swampscott on the famous north shore of Massachusetts, the hostess state. All session of this New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, opening Monday afternoon and closing at noon on Wednesday, are open to club members.

Such prominent folk as Mrs. Edward MacDowell of the Peterborough, N. H., colony founded in memory of the noted composer, and Prof. Clarence Kennedy of Smith College who will speak on "Opportunities for Education in Art in New England," promise unusual interest.

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of course, that, in my opinion, any career for which a girl may strive is secondary to that for which she is naturally destined. But motherhood need not be an end in itself. On the contrary, in a world which is becoming more and more of women, it should increase the degree of success to be attained in other occupations."



Franziska Bruck Giving a Lesson in Floral Decoration.

## Smyrna Soutzouk

(Sufficient for Three or Four Persons)

One and a half pounds of minced meat, ¼ lb. of crumbs of bread, 3 or 4 onions, 3 or 4 teaspoonsful of chopped parsley, 2 eggs; salt, pepper, and garlic, if liked.

Damp the crumbs in water, squeeze and put in a bowl with the other ingredients. Make fingerlike shapes by rolling between the hands, and fry till slightly brown. Place in a saucepan with tomato sauce, and stew about half an hour.

## Lettuce Dolmas

(Sufficient for Three or Four Persons)

Two pounds of mince, preferably lamb; 3 or 4 ounces of rice; 1 onion; ½ bunch of parsley; salt and pepper, if desired; lettuce leaves.

Chop the onion and parsley fine and add them to the mince, salt, pepper, mint, and rice, which should first have been scalded. Knead all together.

Take the lettuce leaves, choose the white and tender ones for salad. From the others cut off the hard ends, wash well and scald just sufficiently to let them fold easily. Strain. Place a spoonful of mince mixture in each leaf—very large cut it in two. Roll them up fairly tight. Place them in a large pan, in one, two, or three layers, add sufficient water nearly to cover, and salt, pepper and 1 or 2 teaspoonsful of butter. Put a plate upside down over them to prevent their opening and stew them 30-40 minutes, until nearly all the water has been absorbed. With the remaining liquid make egg-and-lemon sauce and pour it over the dish. White sauce may be used instead.

In place of lettuce, cabbage leaves may be used, in which case pork mince may be chosen, though any other will do.

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## The Art of Floral Decoration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN  
FRANZISKA BRUCK told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that as a result of many years of practical experience, she believes that for the

practical study of arranging the flowers in vases, bowls and baskets, for decoration of all kinds—for rooms, for the home table or for gifts.

Franziska Bruck has no nursery of her own, that, she says, would demand too much time, but she is



Franziska Bruck Giving a Lesson in Floral Decoration.

woman who possesses a great love of flowers and learns how to handle and arrange them properly there is a lucrative future. Franziska Bruck is an authority known and acknowledged throughout Germany, for her School for Floral Decoration is unique in that country. She was born in a small township in Silesia and from her earliest childhood had a passionate love of flowers, which taste was inherited from and fostered by her mother, who was from the country. It was Franziska's great ambition to have a flower shop when she grew up, where she could revel in fragrant blossoms to her heart's content. The idea was scouted by her family, but when the girl remained firm in her determination, it was decided she should at least learn thoroughly the rudiments of her profession, and so, with this end in view, she was sent to a florist. She ran away in a very short time!

Later she moved to Berlin, where with the modest funds she had at her disposal she opened her own flower shop. She had no technical knowledge whatever of her profession, only a great love for everything that grows and blossoms, added to which she possessed exquisite taste and a fine sense of color. Soon the attention of the press was drawn to Franziska Bruck; directors of museums and many well-known artists became interested in her. But she wanted more scope for her activities, feeling convinced that this self-chosen vocation had possibilities in many directions, and like a true artist she wanted to impart her art to others. She then gave up her shop and opened a school for floral decoration in a flower arrangement, and her classes are attended by girls from home and abroad.

## Teaching Her Art

It is a delightful experience to pay a visit to Franziska Bruck's spacious apartment in the west of Berlin. On entering, the scent of fresh flowers and soil meets one in pleasant prophesy of what is to come. One very large room, where the flowers are her own design, has down the center a long table which serves as a stage for the arrangement of a festive banquet, a wedding breakfast or a gay luncheon table, as the case may be.

Here the pupils try their pretentious hands and receive instruction. Flowers and greenery are everywhere, in big bowls and pitchers of beaten copper, in baskets lined with glass, in simply or costly vases of every shape, color and design, for the utensils destined to hold her beloved blossoms are a great feature in connection with Franziska Bruck's art. Another large room is devoted to the

## Author of a Book

There was recently a spring exhibition of curtains at one of Berlin's largest stores; Franziska Bruck was intrusted with the floral decorations of windows and tables. All Berlin went to admire and revel in the wealth of exquisitely arranged blossoms and greenery.



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## Practical Parliamentary Points

This is the ninth of a series of 20 articles on practical parliamentary procedure, which The Christian Science Monitor is publishing for those who wish to review elementary points of parliamentary law. A simple method of accomplishing business, one which is recognized by all, is merely a means of expressing the ideas of a group in an orderly and harmonious manner. To master the main points of such a method is, therefore, in many cases to increase one's individual usefulness as a member of an organization and a citizen. This article is on Tabling Motions. The one next Tuesday is on Privileged Motions.

By HINDA E. WINCHESTER  
SOMETIMES the members of an organization wish to put a question aside temporarily, either to wait for further information on the question or to attend to a more urgent matter; in either case the proper motion to make is to lay on the table, which ranks highest of all the subsidiary motions. The chair should be particular to allow the motion to table to be made only by one who has obtained the floor.

Many persons think that to lay a question on the table is to kill the measure, but this is the wrong interpretation of the motion to table. There are three subsidiary motions which provide for postponing the consideration of a question. The effect of the motion to postpone indefinitely is to kill the question or postpone it perpetually; the motion to postpone to a certain time, is to defer the matter to a definite date; while the motion to lay on the table is to postpone the matter to an indefinite future time.

If the motion to table is qualified thus: "I move to lay the question on the table until 2 p. m.," the chair should state the question as being on the motion to postpone to 2 p. m. When a question has been laid on the table, it is in order to move to take the question from the table at the same session after other business has been introduced or at the next business session in an organization which has meetings as often as quarterly.

**Drill Upon Motion to Lay Upon Table**  
Mr. A. (obtaining the floor)—I move that our club advocate that the teachers of our public schools be pensioned.

Mr. B.—I second the motion.  
Chair—It has been moved and seconded that our club advocate that the teachers in our public schools be pensioned. Are you ready for the question?

Chairman (obtaining the floor)—I move to lay the question on the table.

Mr. D.—I second the motion.  
Chair—It has been moved and seconded to lay the matter of our club's advocating that the teachers of our public schools be pensioned on the table. All in favor say "Aye." All opposed say "No." The yeas have it; the motion is lost, and the question will not go to the table.

The question now is—That our club advocate that the teachers of our public schools be pensioned. Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "Aye." All opposed say "No." The yeas have it and the motion is carried. That our club advocate that the teachers of our public schools be pensioned.

To understand the order of preced-

ence of motions, i. e., to know what motions are in order when another motion is pending, is necessary. It is a point of parliamentary law which should be thoroughly mastered in order to have a workable knowledge of the subject.

By way of reviewing the motions which have been given in previous articles, we shall consider how many questions so far taken up, if made in proper order, might be pending at the same time. They follow:

1. Main question (original motion).
2. Amendment to main question.
3. Amendment to amendment.
4. To commit or refer.
5. Amendment to motion to commit.
6. Amendment to the amendment.
7. Postpone to a certain time.
8. Amendment to motion to postpone to a certain time.
9. Amendment to the amendment.
10. Previous question.
11. To lay on table.

These motions must be made, commencing with the main motion. They must be voted on, commencing with the last motion made to table.

## Education at the Piece Goods Department

Department stores in the United States have become in some measure educational institutions. More and more, members of their sales force are required to possess technical, historical and practical knowledge of the goods which they sell. During this season, for instance, many customers have been surprised by the familiarity with Indian legends shown by the saleswomen handling the American Indian prints, and with the artists whose names are associated with other current designs.

In almost all departments of these great stores "style advisers" may be consulted free of charge by customers who seek greater beauty for their homes or their wardrobes. Where goods are sold by the yard, the duty of the sales person is no longer confined to racing her meter against the measuring and cutting machine. She must be ready to suggest to any inquisitive purchaser how materials can be used in conformity with the latest styles and with becomingness to the prospective purchaser. She must be master of such technical difficulties as home dressmaking presents and able to elucidate the various types of paper patterns.

This service was emphasized at the Interstate Merchants' Council which met in Chicago on Aug. 8 and 9. Three thousand merchants from 40 states attended the council, which meets each year to discuss trade methods and ways of increasing sales in the various department stores. Mrs. Mary Brooks Picken, outstanding authority on home dressmaking, spoke on style personality before the closing session, and emphasized the value to customers of receiving such instruction from saleswomen. As a matter of fact, the idea for this service was Mrs. Picken's idea and was initiated by her in the stores. Moreover, many of the "fabric stylists" have been trained for the work by Mrs. Picken.



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## EDUCATIONAL

Comfortable, On-Time Railway  
Excursions—Traveling Schools

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE chairman of that enterprising line, the Great Western Railway of England, which American travelers who land at Plymouth know so well, has set himself up as a schoolmaster. That is to say, he has organized a course of "educational excursions," by means of which his scholars, i.e., his passengers, may learn a good deal of what there is in their own beautiful homeland, and of what is going on there today to make it prosperous, which otherwise might not come within their ken.

The old-fashioned excursion by railway, cheap though it may have been, was something of a torment to all who were brave enough to risk it. The best coaches were never put on for the traffic. The journeys were slow, both going and returning, and you were landed home at an uncertain hour that night or possibly the next morning. All that has been changed, and excursions, while not as cheap as they were, are run at express speed, are run to time both there and back, and "military dictu," provide breakfast, lunch, or dinner on the way as the case may be.

Expert Guides  
It has remained, however, for the Great Western Railway to conceive the brilliant idea of making each excursion a traveling school. Instead of running it to a certain town, shooting out the passengers, and leaving them to fend for themselves, they will be, and are being taken, hand from start to finish, and put in the care of expert guides who will explain the points of interest in the places they are visiting.

Regularly every Easter, it may be remembered, Lord Macaulay took his family on a tour of the cathedral cities. One year he was Worcester and Gloucester, the next York and Lincoln, then Litchfield and Chester, Norwich and Peterborough, Salisbury and Winchester, or an occasional visit to the universities.

This is practically what the Great Western proposes to do, on a larger scale. They will run you down to Oxford, where passengers on arrival will be conducted through Worcester College, St. John's College, Magdalen College (on the tower of which the boys hail down the May Day with song) and New College. They will visit the Sheldonian Theater, where such distinguished Americans as Joseph Choate, John Hay, James Russell Lowell, and Ulysses Grant, were made Doctors of Civil Law. In the course of the tour many interesting places will be passed, such as St. Giles's, where the famous fair is held; the Martyrs' Memorial, part of the original city wall, and, of course, the famous "High," a walk down which, it is said, tells more of the social life of Oxford than all the books that have ever been written.

Another day they may journey to Birmingham, where they will be conducted over the works of the Small Arms Factory and watch the process of gunmaking as the King of Afghanistan did on his recent visit. Or to Wolverhampton, in the heart of the Black Country, where coal and iron abound, and the various processes of bicycle making, motor-car making, or the manufacture of "hollow-ware," as saucers and such goods are called, may be seen. At Swindon they will be in the home of "George V.," the famous giant locomotive which was recently in America, and see how such mighty marvels of engineering are turned out, all being explained by railway experts.

Variety  
At Port Sunlight a different note is struck, another kind of lesson is given. It was here that the late Viscount Leverhulme, having "gone into soap," he said, tells more of the life of a soap-maker than all the books that have ever been written. At Port Sunlight clean, bright and healthy, that broad, grass-lined roads prevail, that every house has its garden.

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and the whole is run in a happy combination of business efficiency, profits and beauty. He will surely go back to murky London wondering if all is well in the state of Denmark.

The excursion to Worcester teaches yet another lesson, for it opens the eyes of visitors to the historic features of one of the most ancient cities in the kingdom, and to one of the oldest industries practiced there. The cathedral alone, part of which dates from 1084, would be worth making a journey to see. Here is the tomb of King John and the chantry of Prince Arthur, enshrined in a magnificent edifice that makes urgent appeal to all lovers of the beautiful. Almost in the shadow of the cathedral lies the Royal Porcelain Works, which since 1761 have been producing some of the most beautiful porcelain in the world. The railway scholars will have an opportunity of seeing it still being made, and in the museum attached to the works they may trace the history of that admirable craft.

Perhaps the most ambitious of these excursions is that to Stonehenge, and some of the little-known towns around, such as Lavington and Netheravon. But Stonehenge is the great attraction, that mass of great granite stones which were reared before the dawn of history by men of ambition, energy, and engineering skill, who passed away as in a dream, leaving their mighty work to the wonderment of posterity. The

## The Parent

Mt. Lawley, West Australia

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been so interested in the Parent Column that I would like the privilege of expressing myself along with many others who write their appreciation of the Monitor.

I was interested in a letter from Mrs. M. C. F. Donnybrook, W. Aust. that appeared in the May 8 issue. I find the Monitor keeps on suggesting to me that I am beginning to look to it for what is best in motion pictures, as they generally come here after being screened in America. I saw "Ben Hur," when it was here and enjoyed it, and more lately we had "King of Kings" and I loved it, and it drew crowds for three weeks in the city and is still going round the suburbs.

I follow the more eagerly the news in the Parent Column because my wife and I have been blessed with a little son. At present he is only four months old, but all the same I am looking to it for what is best in motion pictures, as they generally come here after being screened in America. I saw "Ben Hur," when it was here and enjoyed it, and more lately we had "King of Kings" and I loved it, and it drew crowds for three weeks in the city and is still going round the suburbs.

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I am interested in the study of foreign languages and would like correspondents in Switzerland, France, Holland, Germany, Belgium or Austria, or, in fact, in any country in which French, German, Dutch or Flemish are used. I can read and write in these languages and amongst my other interests are music, reading, old churches, antiquities, travel, and foreign customs.

If you have any readers with any of the above interests who only know the English language and would welcome the exchange of thoughts, view-cards, postage stamps, etc., I should be very glad to hear from them. (Miss) M. W.

Dear Editor of the Parent Column:

I have been very much interested in the Parent Column and have thoroughly enjoyed other parts of the Monitor when I have been able to have one. Now I have a request to make—I am a mother of four small children and am interested in my job. I find it hard to keep my thoughts up in the manner I should to keep them interested. I realize so well, with experience, that you just can't control your children or even

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Bandoeng, Java

and capital of the Preanger Regency, the remarkable educational system which the Dutch have

developed in their East Indian pos-

sessed throughout the world is steadily

increasing. The association, previously regarded in some quarters as an

idea, has become a reality, a matter of vital concern. The constitution

has been regarded as entirely provisional pending the decision of a

world meeting. This long-looked-for event is definitely to take place, the

council of the association having decided to hold it at Cambridge in August, 1929.

The council are able to make the gratifying report that the association, with severely restricted means, has

once again paid its way. This is largely due, of course, to the maintenance of confidence on the part of

institutions and individuals who have been so generous in the past.

International in True Sense  
Progress in the representative character of the association is also reported. The council, which, from the outset, has been an international

as the conditions permitted, has become more directly representative international by the presence of

group members specially delegated to attend. The annual meeting of the

council from now on will bring its international character more clearly into relief by assembling in different

countries. During the first period of its work, the association enjoyed the advantage of having in the presidential chair the distinguished

scholar and philosopher, H. E. Thomas G. Masaryk, who may rightly be regarded as a product of

adult education, in that he started life as a blacksmith.

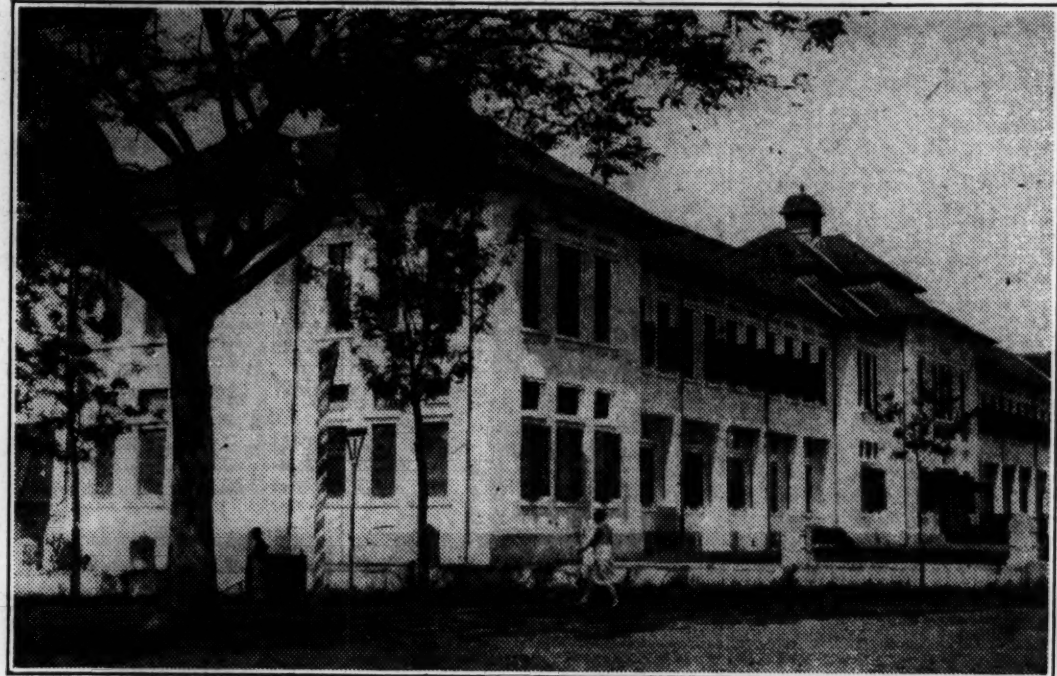
Much hope is entertained of the results of the projected World Conference of 1929. Its main importance lies in the fact that workers in the field, hitherto unknown to one another, will have opportunity for

realizing more completely not only their unity, but the differences which exist between them.

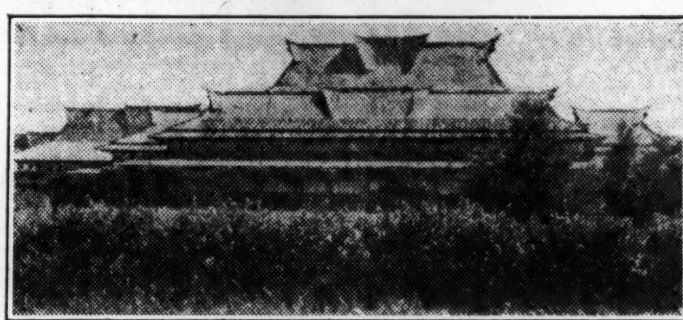
Developments  
During the past year national groups have been formed in Switzerland and Tasmania; the countries now represented on the council include, besides these two, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Sweden, United States, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Canada, Norway, Australia, Yugoslavia, New Zealand, and Hawaii.

Central premises have been secured in London, and these have proved a boon, not only to the work of the association but also to numerous adult education movements in Great Britain which avail themselves of the facilities for holding lectures and social gatherings.

As the association grows, the amount of material reaching its bureau of information grows too, while, at the same time, there is a steady increase in the number of inquiries to be dealt with. The bureau is frequently called upon to suggest lecturers from specific countries and is sometimes asked to select teachers or students to attend international conferences. An international handbook of adult education is to be prepared and issued, which will contain information, statistics, and a bibliography.

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Java School, Old Style of Architecture. This is a Technical School.

sessions is, perhaps, most of all in evidence. Even in a short drive around this fair tropical town the visitor is amazed at the number of schools of all grades, sizes and types. No less is he impressed with the adequacy and modernity of their equipment and the keen interest of the pupils in their work.

In Bandoeng and its environs there are probably as many educational establishments of various sorts as in any city of similar size in the world. As one passes through the attractive, heavily shaded streets, noting the garden-bordered bungalows of the Europeans and the simple, comfortable homes of the native folk, it seems that to every dozen houses there is a school building. Some of them are small primary and kindergarten schools in light, airy rooms. Others are the advanced institutions. One of these, the one housed in the modern building, is what is known as a "higher public school," in which university preparation is given in a five years' course. The other, built in the old "Menangkabon" style of architecture, is a technical school which graduates annually from 20 to 30 well-trained technicians of various sorts, both European and native. The student body of the high school averages about 500 each year.

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tered throughout the world is steadily increasing. The association, previously regarded in some quarters as an idea, has become a reality, a matter of vital concern. The constitution has been regarded as entirely provisional pending the decision of a world meeting. This long-looked-for event is definitely to take place, the council of the association having decided to hold it at Cambridge in August, 1929.

The council are able to make the gratifying report that the association, with severely restricted means, has once again paid its way. This is largely due, of course, to the maintenance of confidence on the part of institutions and individuals who have been so generous in the past.

International in True Sense

Progress in the representative character of the association is also reported. The council, which, from the outset, has been an international as the conditions permitted, has become more directly representative international by the presence of group members specially delegated to attend. The annual meeting of the council from now on will bring its international character more clearly into relief by assembling in different countries. During the first period of its work, the association enjoyed the advantage of having in the presidential chair the distinguished scholar and philosopher, H. E. Thomas G. Masaryk, who may rightly be regarded as a product of adult education, in that he started life as a blacksmith.

Much hope is entertained of the results of the projected World Conference of 1929. Its main importance lies in the fact that workers in the field, hitherto unknown to one another, will have opportunity for realizing more completely not only their unity, but the differences which exist between them.

Developments

During the past year national groups have been formed in Switzerland and Tasmania; the countries now represented on the council include, besides these two, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Sweden, United States, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Canada, Norway, Australia, Yugoslavia, New Zealand, and Hawaii.

Central premises have been secured in London, and these have proved a boon, not only to the work of the association but also to numerous adult education movements in Great Britain which avail themselves of the facilities for holding lectures and social gatherings.

As the association grows, the amount of material reaching its bureau of information grows too, while, at the same time, there is a steady increase in the number of inquiries to be dealt with. The bureau is frequently called upon to suggest lecturers from specific countries and is sometimes asked to select teachers or students to attend international conferences. An international handbook of adult education is to be prepared and issued, which will contain information, statistics, and a bibliography.

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## The Children's Bedtime

A LITTLE girl I know was going to bed. Her mother had tucked her in all snug as usual, had talked over all the little happenings of the day, and was telling her a sweet good-night story, when the little girl looked up into her mother's face, her whole being quite a glow with happiness, and said: "Mother, going to bed makes me feel all happy inside."

If only every little boy and girl could each night know the experience of feeling "all happy inside!" If every mother could only realize the wholesome influence she can exert over her children during the precious bedtime moments.

The child's thought is then at ease, his little body, all relaxed. Any seeming confusion of the day can be beautifully smoothed out at that particular time. The story told then seems unusually sweet. The poem that Mother and child say over together seems to have a deeper meaning. "The song they hum together, the picture they talk about, the experience they discuss—all have a halo of love and sacredness about them."

Many a fine ambition, many a renewed effort, many a kindly deed, many an able inspiration of the grown-up, we believe, can be traced back to the influence of the bedtime period.

The mother catches from the child the childlike sweetness of it all, and carries it with her throughout many a day. The thought of it has been a solace, an uplift, a spiritual guide to many a parent. They have "carried on" must loyally, most splendidly, most heroically because of it.

So, whenever our day's program seems full to the brim, our moments to ourselves limited, our time for one more thing a bit strained, and we are tempted to say to the children "Oh, Mother's busy! Just run along upstairs and jump into bed. You're a big girl now," can't we just stop a moment and catch our breath and say to ourselves, "What does this hurry and bustle amount to, if we find we have left the little child behind?"

Can't we think beyond ourselves for a moment and realize that we are making the future men and women whose influences must be sweet, restful, and happy?

SCHOOLS—United States

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Creed of an Amateur Gardener

ONCE more all growing things draw near to fullness. Again the earth reaches up to the zenith of abundance. Already many flowers and plants have fulfilled their destiny for another year. Early vegetables have passed and fall flowers are preparing to fling out their pennons of lavender and gold in homage to harvest days. Now men who till the soil can do no more except to reap the fruits of their toil. For another year what is done is done, and where they have not sowed they shall not reap.

As I look forth upon the growing things which are mine by right of labor, love, and pride, I think back through all the months since early spring, since days in March when first I stirred the earth in preparation for the seed. And now in retrospect, although already thinking of ambitious efforts for the spring and summer to come, I try to recall the reasons for my ardor and my faith. (No, in spite of almost irresistible temptation to quote—it is hard for me to refrain from repeating phrases in Bacon's essay—should I need support from the experience of any other man.)

What do I find so endlessly absorbing in my avocation of gardener? As soon as I phrase the query I am overwhelmed with answers, all so insistent that I am at a loss to select or to discover a proper logical priority. First of all, perhaps, I should not ignore the renewal of the sheer physical being under the most wholesome, invigorating conditions of the open air. (At this time exclude indoor horticulture, which has its own distinct charm.) No one need look down upon the muscular activity of gardening. It is adequate without undue strain or violence. For one who sits at a desk all day it has no rival as sheer exercise. No elaborate apparatus of gymnastics, no expensive golf courses perhaps far from home. A spade and a trowel, a hoe and a rake, and the earth, just outside my own door, and I am all equipped. I present with a life membership in the finest country club in the world. At the end of an hour or two, as I shall prove in a moment, I have far more than a score in athletics to show for my pains.

This is a refreshment, a recreative "conditioning" of self-evident value, but it is only the beginning. Gardening is escape. From the desk, from the pressure of daily routine, from noise, from machines, from crowds, from civilization, from the world, from complexity. Bending close to the ground, often working on my knees in the rich clean dirt, I am initiated into some of the rudiments of an ancient universal profession. I become a member of that multitudinous company who in all lands and all times have toiled to win bread for themselves and the rest of the world from the earth. I see all these millions in a new light, understanding in some slight degree the effort, the hope, the sympathy for all who in any other way work with their hands. I grasp

the dignity of labor. And for all this inestimable opportunity I am particularly grateful in a time when mass production with every conceivable mechanical device removes us from every day from the primal sources of existence and comfort threatening to eliminate pride of craftsmanship in the individual worker. Hence the untold satisfaction for me to maintain a personal contact with the elemental facts of sun and rain and simple toil in the earth.

In our preoccupation today with all the mechanical marvels we tend naturally to forget the ever greater wonder of nature's unfailing spectacle. But we that tend to develop ever so small a patch of ground can forget that marvel? No one can escape the silent miracle of growing leaves or budding flower, even if all he sees is the brave bounty of a tree on a crowded city street or the merest weed pushing up boldly through a pavement crack. At my feet today I saw a perfect maple less than six inches tall. The parent tree towering into the air thirty feet above me had put forth its new garb of green barely four months ago, but it vaulted not itself in solitary glory. A few weeks later it grew unnumbered winged messengers; one of these flew down to earth and lo, another tree sprang forth with tiny perfect stem and leaves reaching upward toward the sky. I stood for some time gazing at this amazing evidence of a complete cycle of resistance abounding growth—the far spreading branches above me and the miniature tree below.

All this endless ever-changing drama of nature invites you and me to behold and wonder. We need only open our eyes. It is enough, surely, to take possession of such a wondrous heritage poured forth without limit. But how much more intimate and personal, how much more fully appreciated becomes this common inheritance if we aid ever so little in its nurture! Not far from these two maples I can see from my window a rose which climbs and flowers over a trellis; a border of many hued dahlias; a row of lustily blooming shrubs; and yonder—and I insist just as beautiful—a modest patch of the finest corn, beets, and squashes ever grown. Of all these, as you surmise from the superlative description, I am more than a happy spectator. I have shared actively day by day in their growth and in some measure have determined their very existence. They are performers more than any maples or roses or other rose or althea bush on the earth.

Far better acquainted technically with the intricate phenomena of these, I admit, is the trained botanist, but unless he constantly engages in the actual joys of digging, watering, fertilizing, and weeding, he does not know them as I do. The only man to whom I would yield in depth of insight and joy is the poet, whether he write in verse or prose. (Not to mention some night, however, whose lines I chanced upon today.)

What should I tell you more? I have I said not said. That these things grow another year, and trees are tall with pruning.

So that is all he can tell! That poet is no gardener, I am sure! And even the greatest revelation of the mystery in daffodil or oak can learn from me unless he himself has dug in the soil and planted his own seed. Unless he, and the botanist too, go into partnership with the sun and the rain, and the earth, into collaboration with nature's elemental powers.

With a few simple plants, a handful of seeds and modest implements, I go forth to seek an alliance with—March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and indirectly with the rest of the year. And with eager co-operation I receive! Nature does not demand my assistance. She appears astonishingly resourceful in production, quite independently of my efforts. Yet how graciously she lends herself to my proposals for slight rearrangements in the garden plans! She had not thought of a rose bush just here, but if there is a bare corner which needs just that adornment, why, after a few preliminaries which I perform, in that very place roses have climbed, spread, and blossomed in the summer. Or perhaps she had not seen fit as yet to cover this bit of earth at all, but if I drop an ounce of grass seed, behold in a few days tiny green blades have thickly covered the ground. And so when I find the most zealous and efficient ministers. But whatever they do I discover that they never act on impulse or at random. All conditions must be right, the right soil, the right place in the sun for each plant, the right moisture, often the right location relative to other growing things. So I discover for myself the tremendous, awesome fact of Law, which rules the sun and the winds, the rain and every busy atom in the earth. Many so-called laws, yet all obedient to a single infinite Law. For the same law which brings forth the blade of grass swings the planets in their courses and sweeps the rivers to the sea. It is to watch day by day, nay, minute by minute, the actual operation of this cosmic law which lifts me, humble gardener, from the earth to the stars. My few square feet of ground (speaking only from my own experience) is a laboratory more revealing than my formal courses in physics and chemistry. I am not sure, on second thought, whether I do not yield to the poet gifted with insight into this ineffable mystery, as day by day I help in bringing miracles to pass.

Only the poet like Wordsworth or Thoreau has mastered something of that other mystery of expression. And when I contrast their surpassing power of communicating with—mine, for instance, the obvious conclusion is that the persons who best continue their gardening! I have only begun to frame what I have too pretentiously termed a creed. It is rather a faith. Words may fail me, but the law of growth does not fail. At this very moment the grass crowds into my bed of marigolds. I am needed out yonder—before winter comes—to assist my fall flowers in fulfilling the law. So do I live my creed.



Rooks at Home.

© Stanley Crook, Preston, England

## A Collector of Towns

Amos collected towns as another man might collect china, or bronzes, or old volumes. The gleam of a setting sun reflected in the windows of an obscure inn on the outskirts of some retired town moved him as deeply as the soft sheen of old brass, or the dusty fragrance of fine old buildings, ever moved the most ardent connoisseur. Towns, tiny, out-of-the-way, hidden-just-around-the-next-bend towns brought him joy unfathomable; and the sight of a village far off on the slope of a sunny hillside came to him like strains of old familiar music.

To Amos there was something absorbingly fascinating about the promise of a town just over the next hill, a town that might be more lovely, more homely and satisfying than any he had seen for ever so long. He would sit at a crossroads, his battered old felt hat pushed back on his thick white hair, his mild blue eyes shining warmly out of the brown of his face, studying a sign-board, reading over and over the name of the town that he had long ago picked as his destination that night; building up little anticipatory images out of the fabric of other remembered towns along the road behind him. He would enter the chosen town, where for the evening he became part and parcel of its social and domestic existence. The village would be at once new and familiar: the banked shade of trees, and the green of lawns became immediately his own pride and pleasure; the walk along the street from the railroad station to the inn was at once thrillingly new, comforting familiar.

For, after all, it was only small towns that interested Amos, towns that had never outgrown the naivete of friendly curiosity and habitual hospitality. Large towns and cities were to him what complete sets in modern bindings would be to the bibliophile. They lacked the personality, the sensation of intimate acquaintanceship that came to him when he entered a town where the dogs sniffed questioningly at a stranger, and men glanced inquiringly at a newcomer; until under the warmth of Amos' friendliness the dogs tendered him the freedom of the town with wags of approbation, and men passed the time of day with him upon the hotel veranda. Thus in one evening a town passed entirely into the possession of Amos, to be held, valued, and strung on the golden thread of his memory. Every year Amos spent his summer vacation gathering towns, carrying them back with him to study and examine through a winter of quiet enjoyment. For though the collecting of towns brought the deep and thrilling joy of discovery to Amos, it was the close and intimate study of them, set in the frame of memory, that completed and rounded his satisfaction. His greatest joy lay in the recalling of a bridge over the river at the edge of a sleepy village; the sharp redolence of new lumber, and the high sharp song of the sawmill at the far end of the railroad yards, the tang of wood smoke from kitchen chimneys; and the shrill playing of children on the patch of green in the village square. All these things grew clearer and stronger with remembrance. On the long winter evenings the tiny black dots on the map before him were glowing embers from which rose and spread the smoke of clear recollection; the close packed list of names marched off and multiplied into trees, bending over quiet roads that led to hidden towns.

His was a hobby that brought no nagging sense of competition, no qualm of mistrust as to his own ability to discriminate. For Amos was a collector of towns, a prospector among the gathered and molded wood and stones of habitations. The very nature of his quest led him undeviatingly to unfailing satisfaction.

IN THE year 1772 a writer of the name of Simpson said, "Gentlemen keep rookeries for the sake of hearing a continual noise."

A continual noise! And how true of a rookery. A curious clacking chatter, raucous, utterly unmusical; and yet gentlemen deliberately choose to keep rookeries, the reason being that perhaps no sound brings such a sense of true contentment.

Ask yourself, you who know the villages of southern England—the summer gold of sunny afternoons when all is restfully still; when a bee buzzes across the stretch of grass between the half-asleep cottages, and drones its way lazily into the distance; when the ducks have forgotten to quack in the shallow pool by the wayside, and have turned their heads over their shoulders in slumbering rest; when the drip, drip of the village pump keeps pace with the church clock and hurries a little now and then in an effort to reach the quarters before the bells chime them out in halting rhythm—ask yourself if such a scene is ever quite complete without a rookery.

There is something of home in the call of a rook; something companionable; it speaks of wide, shaded rooms opening onto Old World gardens; of ancient china set daintily upon low tea-tables; of pleasant friends, with plenty of time to sit and rest and enjoy the cool of the afternoon; of flower walks, and high, ancient garden walls; of fruit bushes, and climbing ramblers; of garden chairs set invitingly on the lawn beneath the trees. And here you may lie back and look up and listen, for you have reached the place where, high above, the rooks have nested for generations, the place to which many years ago gentlemen invited the quaint old sociable birds "for the sake of hearing a continual noise."

And when the months of winter close the doors, and fires creep and crackle up the chimneys, and a moon floods the frosty sky in steadfast brilliance, fingering the world with long, thin silvery hands; then, in the solemn night time, how sweet if chance may bring an isolated "caw" from the trees without, as some wakeful bird, filled with the wonder of the moonlight, leaves its ragged nest, and clinging to a topmost twig, breaks into its own strange, unmelodious, yet ever welcome call.

## The Stars Call to Praise

This night is wakeful with a million eyes

That glow, not like our pilot of the

Calm guardian of the followers of the

sea, Nor steady like that torch of eastern

skies Which guided ancient shepherds

safely forth. These glow as stars that stir unceasingly,

And seem to call the universe and me.

Upstart, sleepless frogs peer out

From once familiar pools, now strangely bright

With many a million mirrored swinging

lamps. Then through the pregnant silence

comes their dazed, Dull, bubbling talk to punctuate the

night. Their deep-toned voices muted by the

damps, That lie forever in these wooded

swamps. And who am I to turn a deafened ear,

Or sleep-dimmed eye on summons such as these,

Rare summons sought in vain by many a king,

Most gracious summons, yet insistent, clear;

That bid me witness on my bended knees

This meaningful, mysterious, holy thing,

When all the stars in heaven dance and sing.

ELIZABETH C. ADAMS.

## La Vraie Parenté

Traduction de Particle anglaise de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

UNE certaine fille, très attachée à sa famille, ne pouvait souffrir, soit à l'église soit à la maison, d'entendre lire ce verset: "Si quelqu'un vient à moi et ne hait pas son père, sa mère, sa femme, ses enfants, ses frères, ses sœurs et même sa propre vie, il ne peut être mon disciple." Bien que fort jeune, elle désirait sincèrement être disciple du Maître, mais le prix la faisait chanceler. N'obtenant des grandes personnes de son entourage aucune explication satisfaisante, elle essaya d'affronter la question par elle-même; mais le résultat fut plutôt décourageant, car elle continuait à prendre ces paroles à la lettre.

Combien il est déformé, ce concept des paroles du Maître! Et cependant, ne l'avons-nous pas tous partagé dans une certaine mesure? Quelle révélation ce fut pour cette enfant, devenue plus âgée, de commencer à apprendre, par une compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, ce que Jésus voulait dire! C'est au concept mortel de ceux qu'on aime, et à cela seul, qu'on est appelé à renoncer; c'est le sens erroné, voyant l'homme autrement que comme fils de Dieu, qu'il faut abandonner. Saisir ce fait, c'est voir l'aurore d'un nouveau et doux sens de ce qu'est la vraie parenté, sens qu'on n'avait jamais connu auparavant.

Il n'y a réellement qu'un remède contre la crainte qui accompagne le sens humain de parenté, et qui se manifeste soit par la négligence de ceux qu'on devrait chérir et protéger, soit par une attention trop assidue: ce remède consiste à acquiescer à la compréhension de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu, compréhension que donne la Science Chrétienne. En vérité, c'est là que se trouve le mode de libération à l'égard de toutes les relations humaines inharmonieuses; car, saisir le fait que l'homme est spirituel et parfait, c'est aussitôt découvrir la nature irrésistible et impersonnelle du mal. A mesure que cette perception est acquise, on juge moins d'après la vision mortelle, qui n'est que trop portée à trouver des défauts et à condamner, et davantage par les yeux redempteurs de l'amour. A la page 248 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'amour ne perd jamais de vue la beauté. Son aureole repose sur son objet. On s'étonne qu'un ami puisse jamais paraître autrement que beau." Songez à ce que vaudrait une telle attitude de pensée entretenue au foyer—ce serait l'amour ne perdant jamais de vue la beauté! Songez à l'harmonie, à l'entraide, aux tendres regards qui prévaudraient de part et d'autre! Une maison de ce genre est le ciel sur terre, et le nombre en augmente journellement par la compréhension de la vraie parenté qu'apporte la Science Chrétienne. Mrs. Eddy écrit (id., p. 58): "Le foyer est le lieu le plus cher de la terre, et il devrait être le centre, mais non la limite, des affections."

Si quelqu'un semble être entravé par des liens de parenté gênants ou inharmonieux, mais qu'il acquiesce à une compréhension du grand fait que Dieu, le Père-Mère, l'Amour infini, est le seul créateur, et que l'homme, fait à Son image et à Sa ressemblance, doit nécessairement être entièrement aimable—il aura dès lors établi une base sur laquelle son problème pourra être résolu. Au fait, il aura, par là même, déjà commencé à le résoudre. Cette attitude fermement maintenue, ainsi que l'effort constant de mettre en pratique l'admirable déclaration de l'apôtre Paul: "L'amour est patient; l'amour est plein de bonté," le libérera tôt ou tard de tout ce qui paraît être une entrave, et l'établira dans un entourage heureux et sympathique.

Bien des gens peuvent témoigner de la souffrance que semblent causer les relations inharmonieuses. Combien il importe, alors, que nous acquiesçons à un nouveau point de vue, le vrai point de vue spirituel, rendu possible par une compréhension de la Science Chrétienne! Combien il importe que nous commençons à voir comme Dieu voit! La complète reconstruction de nombreux ménages inharmonieux, en apparence, a commencé au moment où l'un des membres, par l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, a gagné le point de vue de l'Amour divin; un élément nouveau et redempteur a été de la sorte introduit dans la vie de famille, prouvant que le foyer peut vraiment être "un lieu agréable."

Three small cones stand in the open, upright in a little stand, as indicators; when they have curved over at a certain angle, the firing is done, and the heat must be turned off. Who would suspect that some of these bowls of gray green, purple, or scarlet, are not to come out these shades at all. The action of the heat turns them into yellows, lovely terra cotta, blue, brown, and the skillful potter knows just what color each bright chemical powder in the pans will turn, and when he applies it, he is thinking of the color it will become.

A Mexican is painting a large pottery bowl of clay in bright colors. This being done upon the wet clay, primitive geometric designs. A roaring kiln is perhaps going to bake some other pieces of his handiwork; and the watcher peers into the oven through a little square window, to see the position of the three little clay cones, although one not accustomed to peering in the glowing heat of kilns can see nothing but the fire, glowing hot.

The kiln stands in a small room, off the neighborhood pottery of the Hill House, an informal place which is reached by going down a street, around a corner, into an alley, and inside, through a little low door, past the delightful sound of the roaring kilns.

Pottery work is surprisingly simple, when it is seen being done. Here are some amateur potters, making curious donkey or elephant, or equally quaint forms, for match holders. If they succeed, there will have to be plaster molds made, so that a great quantity may be turned out like the original one. A whole table full of larger molds, of bowls, and salad dishes wait only the pouring in of a pitcher of slip—that thick soup-like mixture of water and clay. The plaster molds absorb the water, and you can see the thin plate of just the proper thickness against the inner surface of the mold, to be taken out and dried and baked. The plaster mold, made in two halves banded together, must be taken apart, to allow of removing this thin bowl.

Here you can see a potter making a mold of wet plaster about his vase, inverted, and having a division—a template—to divide the mold into its two necessary parts.

The potters are all working to make good even shapes. And to the watcher, seeing these careful workmen, in the midst of the molds, made pieces, and pottery on its way to completion, comes a host of picturesque parables and figures, from the Book, from the literature of the East, and hence from all literatures, about the potter and his

## True Relationship

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CERTAIN child who was devotedly attached to her family could not bear to hear, either in church or at home, the verse, "If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." Even at this tender age she had a sincere desire to be a disciple of the Master, but the price seemed to her staggering. Obtaining no satisfactory explanation from her elders, she tried to face the issue for herself, but the result was rather hopeless, for she continued to take the words literally.

But what a distorted concept of the Master's words! And yet have we not all shared it to some extent? And what a revelation it was to this child, older grown, to learn through an understanding of Christian Science something of what Jesus meant. It is merely the mortal concept of loved ones, and this alone, that is called upon to renounce; it is the false sense which sees man as other than the son of God that has to be relinquished. This fact apprehended, a sweet, new sense of true relationship grows, such as one has never known before.

There is really but one remedy for the fear which accompanies the human sense of relationship, and which may be evidenced either in neglect of that which should be cherished and protected, or by a too assiduous attention; and this remedy lies in gaining the right apprehension of man as the son of God, which Christian Science imparts. Indeed, herein is to be found the mode of release from inharmonious human relationships of any sort, for the apprehension of man as spiritual and perfect at once discloses the unreal and impersonal nature of evil. As this perception is gained, one judges less with mortal vision, which is but too prone to find cause for fault-finding and condemnation, and more with the redemptive eyes of love. On page 248 of the Christian Science text-

book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Love never loses sight of loveliness. Its halo rests upon its object. One marvels that a friend can ever seem less than beautiful." Think of what such an attitude of thought maintained in the home would mean—love never losing sight of loveliness! Think of the harmony, the mutual helpfulness, the tender consideration for each other which would prevail! Such a home is a heaven on earth; and the number of such homes is daily increasing through the understanding of true relationship which Christian Science brings. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 58), "Home is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the centre, though not the boundary, of the affections."

Let one who may seem to be entangled by hampering or inharmonious relationships but gain some understanding of the great fact that God, the infinite Father-Mother Love, is the only creator, and that man, made in His image and likeness, must of necessity be wholly lovable, and he will then have established a basis from which to work out his problem. Indeed, he has thus already begun to solve it. This attitude steadfastly maintained, together with the constant endeavor to put into practice that wonderful statement of the Apostle Paul, "Love suffereth long, and is kind," will sooner or later release him from all that seems to hamper, and establish for him happy and congenial surroundings.

There are many people who can testify to the suffering which inharmonious relationships seem to cause. How important it is, therefore, that we should gain a new viewpoint, the true spiritual viewpoint which an understanding of Christian Science makes possible! How important that we should begin to see as God sees! The entire reconstruction of many an apparently distressed household has commenced the moment one member of it has gained, through the study of Christian Science, this viewpoint of divine Love, thus introducing a new and redemptive element into the family life, and proving that home can be indeed "a loveliness thing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

## Late August

A spell lies on the garden. Summer sits With finger on her lips as if she heard The steps of Autumn echo on the hill A hush lies on the garden. Summer dreams Of things that crocus thrust through drifted snow.

—GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON MCGUIRE in "A Florentine Cycle."

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# RADIO

## BRITISH FLYING BOAT HAS 500-WATT SENDER

Marconi Equipment Is Designed for Long Distance Airways Work

LONDON.—The Short Calcutta flying boat which was moored recently in the Thames just off the Terrace of the House, to allow Londoners to see what a flying boat looks like, is equipped with a Marconi wireless transmitter of 500 watts power, probably the most powerful aircraft wireless transmitter yet designed, and a five-valve receiver.

This apparatus, known as the Marconi Type AD 8, has been specially developed for use in the large flying boats and airships which will fly on the projected Empire air routes. For the efficient maintenance of civil aviation services on these routes—such as England-Canada and England-Australia—covering vast expanses of sea or desolate country, powerful wireless apparatus, capable of communication over great distances between machines in the air and ground stations, are required, and it is for this purpose that these sets have been designed.

The Marconi installation on the Short Calcutta is capable of communication with airports at distances of from 300 to 400 miles by telephony or telegraphy and can thus travel between airport or other wire-

less stations 600 to 800 miles apart without losing contact.

The set is so designed that should aircraft carrying this type of apparatus have to alight they will still be able to communicate with wireless stations with the nearest wireless station, while in the event of a flying boat being in need of help on the water, the pilot would be able to send out the SOS call to ships. The range of wavelengths provided for the transmitter is variable between 600 meters and 1500 meters. The standard wavelength for ships' working is 600 meters and that for aircraft 900 meters. The receiver may be tuned to any wavelength between 600 and 4000 meters.

The installation of wireless apparatus in aircraft, even of the largest types, presents special problems on account of the necessity for the utmost economy of weight and space, but these have been successfully solved in the design of the Marconi AD 8 equipment. Not only is it extraordinarily light in weight for its power, but an additional advantage is that the transmitter and receiver, which are mounted in separate cases and slung in rubber shock absorbers, may be fitted in any convenient position on the machine and operated from the pilot's or navigator's cockpit by means of Bowden cables. The wind-driven generator that supplies power for the wireless circuits also supplies the current for the lighting of the aircraft.

Two valves are used in the transmitter, which may be used for continuous wave and tone train telephony, but the set is also capable of sending a special circuit enables the speaker to overhear his own voice and so check the quality of his transmission. The five-valve receiver is very sensitive and has been specially designed for sharp tuning to avoid interference during reception.

## 100,000 WATTS ZONES' LIMIT IN NEW PLAN

Twenty-Five Cleared Channels Basis of Commissioner Lafont's Scheme

WASHINGTON.—Twenty-five cleared channels for high-power radio broadcasting, or five for each zone, are proposed in a new allocation for radio broadcasting proposed to the Federal Radio Commission today by Commissioner Harold A. Lafont, of Salt Lake City. Maximum power of 100,000 watts for all of the stations on cleared channels in any one zone is also proposed.

The effect of the plan, which was worked out with technical experts called in by Commissioner Lafont during the recent recess of the commission, would be to take away some of the power from the high-power stations in the first zone. If this is so, Commissioner O. H. Caldwell is expected to oppose it vigorously. Mr. Caldwell, however, is generally in accord with Lafont on most of the questions that have split the commission.

The maximum power aggregate is said to be a compromise to appease the anti-high power advocates on the commission, chief of which is the chairman, Judge Ira E. Robinson, who has stated his belief that 5000 watts should be the highest power given any one radio broadcasting station. Commissioner Lafont proposes to leave it to the discretion of the commission as to how the 100 kilowatts should be divided among the stations in a zone. They might, it has been suggested, be given 50, 25, 15, 10 and 5 kilowatts, respectively, or any other division could be arranged that would cover the service range expected by the high-power stations, who are favored for such wattage in order to reach remote and rural listeners.

Commissioner Lafont's plan does not end with high-powered radio broadcasting on cleared channels, however. It proposed a division of the other 65 wavelengths on an equality basis in conformity with the equalization provision of the radio law passed by the House of Representatives. The plan would be predicated on an equal division of the use of frequencies.

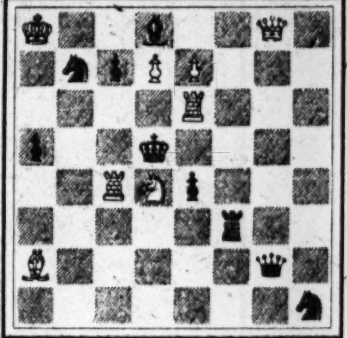
Twenty-five channels would have two stations of 5000 watt power assigned on each. This would mean a total of 40 stations, or eight in this class to each zone. Fifteen channels would have three 1000-watt stations on each, which would make a total of 45 1-KW stations, or nine to a zone. There would be 25 more channels set aside for 250 to 500 watters, with four such stations on each. The total in this class would be 100 stations, or 20 to a zone. Finally, five channels would be set aside in different parts of the radio range for assignment of 40 stations of 100 watts or less. Twenty-five stations would be placed on each of these localized channels. In addition, provision is made for 125 stations operating only during the daytime, or 25 to a zone. Their assignments would vary as to channels.

This plan would provide for a total of 460 stations, but others would find a place by virtue of time divisions, according to the plan. Variations of the power assignments are possible, but the plan, Mr. Lafont finds its greatest practicability to be the fact that each and every zone gets an equal share in the use of wavelengths. At least 40 wavelengths would be used by each zone under his plan.

Although he declares he knows it is far from ideal, the arrangement is heartily supported by its author, who brought it before the commission with a vigorous appeal for its adoption. He declared that it definitely establishes a basis for equalizing radio now and for all time, giving a basis for either reducing or increasing the number of stations and their powers. He said the plan contemplated shaking as few as possible stations off their present assignments.

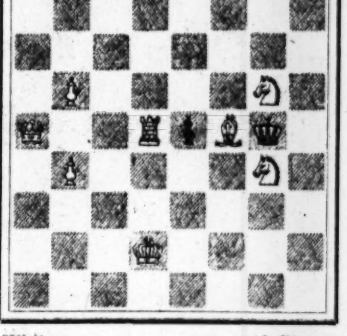
# CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 1021  
By A. F. Mackenzie



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1022  
By M. Bukofzer



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1019. 1. Q-Kt6 2. Kt-K6 3. Kt-K6 4. K-K4 5. K-K4 6. Kt-K6 7. Kt-K6 8. Kt-K6 9. Kt-K6 10. Kt-K6 11. Kt-K6 12. Kt-K6 13. Kt-K6 14. Kt-K6 15. Kt-K6 16. Kt-K6 17. Kt-K6 18. Kt-K6 19. Kt-K6 20. Kt-K6 21. Kt-K6 22. Kt-K6 23. Kt-K6 24. Kt-K6 25. Kt-K6 26. Kt-K6 27. Kt-K6 28. Kt-K6 29. Kt-K6 30. Kt-K6 31. Kt-K6 32. Kt-K6 33. Kt-K6 34. Kt-K6 35. Kt-K6 36. Kt-K6 37. Kt-K6 38. Kt-K6 39. Kt-K6 40. Kt-K6 41. Kt-K6 42. Kt-K6 43. Kt-K6 44. Kt-K6 45. Kt-K6 46. Kt-K6 47. Kt-K6 48. Kt-K6 49. Kt-K6 50. Kt-K6 51. Kt-K6 52. Kt-K6 53. Kt-K6 54. Kt-K6 55. Kt-K6 56. Kt-K6 57. Kt-K6 58. Kt-K6 59. Kt-K6 60. Kt-K6 61. Kt-K6 62. Kt-K6 63. Kt-K6 64. Kt-K6 65. Kt-K6 66. Kt-K6 67. Kt-K6 68. Kt-K6 69. Kt-K6 70. Kt-K6 71. Kt-K6 72. Kt-K6 73. Kt-K6 74. Kt-K6 75. Kt-K6 76. Kt-K6 77. Kt-K6 78. Kt-K6 79. Kt-K6 80. Kt-K6 81. Kt-K6 82. Kt-K6 83. Kt-K6 84. Kt-K6 85. Kt-K6 86. Kt-K6 87. Kt-K6 88. Kt-K6 89. Kt-K6 90. Kt-K6 91. Kt-K6 92. Kt-K6 93. Kt-K6 94. Kt-K6 95. Kt-K6 96. Kt-K6 97. Kt-K6 98. Kt-K6 99. Kt-K6 100. 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Harry Nielson, Seattle, Wash.  
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SERVICE INAUGURATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
VIENNA—The twentieth general  
meeting of the International Danube  
Commission, which has been sitting  
in the former Imperial Palace, has  
concerned itself almost exclusively  
with business details relating to ship-  
ping. The most important matter on  
the agenda was the second reading of  
an agreement between the commis-  
sion and the states of Rumania and  
Jugoslavia preliminary to the inau-  
guration of a special steamship ser-  
vice at the Iron Gate (near Orsova),  
as provided for in Article 32 of the  
Danube Statutes. All important  
points were agreed upon, only a few  
minor details being left over for fur-  
ther consideration.

The 1928-29 programs of the ripa-  
rian states with regard to upkeep  
and necessary improvements along  
the river were approved, as well as  
the Jugoslav plans for the prevention  
of floods in the region between the

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the quiet of a res-  
idential location  
within a few blocks  
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theater centers...

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Theis and the Danube, and the  
drainage of large areas there. From  
February, 1929, navigation dues in  
the region of the rapids and the Iron  
Gate will be assessed according to  
conditions for ships' tonnage laid  
down by the European Convention in  
Paris in November, 1925. Any surplus  
receipts from the present financial  
year are to be devoted to paying off  
the interest on the Iron Gate 3 per  
cent loan.

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## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

## Dahlias

The dahlia, which was named after Dr. Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, is of Mexican origin, having been discovered there in 1815. Some of the plants were sent to the Royal Gardens in Madrid and first flowered in 1780.

San Francisco Chronicle: Banana cloth is being used now. It should make a nice little thing to slip on when you're in a hurry.

## Long Canals

The Hohenzollern Canal (Berlin-Stettin) is 136 miles in length, and the Suez Canal (Mediterranean Sea-Red Sea) extends 104½ miles. The Panama Canal (Atlantic Ocean-Pacific Ocean) is 50.3 miles long.

Los Angeles Times: Free translation of the French word on the menu: "Combined scraps left from luncheon."

## Women on Stamps

Pocahontas and Martha Washington are the two women who have been honored by their pictures being used on United States postage stamps.

Humorist: A messenger boy is publishing his reminiscences. Written in the latter vein, we presume.

## Big Ben's Hands

The minute hands of Big Ben in London are 14 feet long and travel 100 miles a year.

Greenup Republicans: We can't imagine anything more pathetic than seeing a horsefly light on a radiator.

## Newsprint

The annual consumption of newspaper in the United States is approximately 3,500,000 tons.

Butler Eagle: On the other hand, when the two-dollar bill finally disappears, what will we do to buy a dollar's worth of groceries?

## World's Telephones

It is estimated that 29,500,000 telephones are in use throughout the world.

Toledo Blade: Political parties are in use throughout the world. Without reading either.

## French Taxes

Automobile taxes in France yield \$25,000,000 a year. Bicycle taxes add \$5,000,000 more.

Detroit Free Press: In time, perhaps, the householder can say, "Let's stay home tonight and go to the movies."

## The Monitor Reader

- Check These Questions Answered
1. What is the "hope" and "faith" expressed by all signers of the Peace Pact?—Peace Treaty Text..... 10
  2. Is the President of the United States elected by direct vote of all the people?—Editorial Page..... 10
  3. What is the derivation of "inspiration"?—Word a Day..... 10
  4. What does Bernard Shaw think of "the Russian experiment"?—What They Say..... 10
  5. For those nations that are parties to the Peace Treaty, what new department is it proposed should be established?—Editorial..... 10
  6. According to the observations of a social settlement worker, how have children benefited from prohibition?—Prohibition Frustration..... 10
  7. What is J. T. Grein's cure for inaudibility in the theater?—Art Page..... 10
  8. What is the latest in clothespin dolls?—Children's Page..... 10
  9. What is still Switzerland's most important industry?—Notes From Geneva..... 10
  10. When did Colorado women first vote for President of the United States?—Odds and Ends..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Christian

From the Greek *christos* (christen), to anoint, and later *Christos* (Christ), the Anointed, came our word Christ. "Christian" is the name applied to Christ Jesus' disciples first in Antioch. The first considerable church outside Palestine was established in Antioch, and it is significant that this name was considered to have originated not among the disciples themselves nor among the Jews who claimed that Jesus was but a pretender to the Messiahship, but among the heathen populace.

Its origin is connected definitely with the departure of Christianity from merely Jewish ideals and the consciousness that it was to be a world development; it marked a new epoch in the life of the church.

The appellation Christian is loosely applied to anyone born in a Christianized country or of Christian parents, also to a civilized person, as opposed to a savage. Its happiest application, however, is to one whose life conforms to the compassionate teaching and example of the Way-shower.

Christian should sound like *kris-tian*, with the accent on the first syllable. Sound the *i* as in *mill*, *a* as in *account*.

"The Christian is Christly."

## A Thought for Today

A MAN'S best things are nearest him, Lie close about his feet.—HOUGHTON

## In Lighter Vein

Proof of Warmness  
Some persons were talking with Jerrold about a gentleman as celebrated for the intensity as for the shortness of his friendships.



"Henry, that makes me think; we MUST get a new floor lamp in Paris."

## Harvest Time

Rustic: "U'll get married come Toosday fortnight, then, Lass—'t 'is wet!"

Girl: "What do 'ee mean, Joe, 't 'is wet?"  
Rustic: "Whoy, O'll be goin' 'ay-makin' 't 'it be foine, o' course!"—Humorist.

## A Dollar Down

"Joseph, if your father could save a dollar a week for four weeks, what would he then have?"

"A photograph, a new suit, a refrigerator and a set of furniture."—Country Gentleman.

## Adverse Criticism

"Didn't you sing at the theater last evening?"  
"Not according to the papers this morning."



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## Knight of the Pond

London

ONE Sunday afternoon a woman was sitting by the side of the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens when a little boy, whose suit was very obviously a "has been" belonging to some much larger brother, and whose stockings were practically featureless, came up to her with a smiling face and showed her a little wooden boat, asking her if she would like it. She said she did not need it, and with a merry twinkle, he said he would soon find a little girl to give his boat to.

Just at that moment a ball fell into the pond and the lady, who it belonged came and eyed it mournfully. It was some way out in the middle, and there seemed little hope of recovering it. In a flash the small boy was carefully undoing and stowing away in his pocket the bits of string which kept his stockings up, then he discarded shoes, stockings and coat, leaving them in a little heap in the pathway.

He waded out until the water was well over his knees and still the ball patiently for the wind to blow it away, but, finally, regardless of wet clothes he waded further and with a cry of triumph seized the ball and returned it to the lady.

He looked round for something else to do and suddenly saw a little girl sitting on the grass. The little girl went up to her and offered her his boat. She looked up at her nurse, taking the boat at the same time, and the wise nurse nodded her head. The little girl smiled his pleasure at her acceptance and trotted off to put on his things.

As he picked up his coat, he found a large piece of chocolate! He looked at it for a few seconds, glanced all round with a great smile on his dirty face, then, understanding that it was meant for him, and not for the nurse, he took it and walked off munching.

## Rex

REX, a beautiful colt, was raised on a farm where kindness was the rule, but his owners gave up farming and all the stock had to be sold. Later they learned that Rex and his mother were not receiving good treatment and that Rex had developed such a temper that no one could approach him, says Mrs. M. G. H., in a contribution from New Rochelle, N. Y. Though they had need for horses, the former owners repurchased the colt and his mother and sent them to a friend's farm to be boarded. On the wife's first visit, Rex came galloping at his head on his name and laid his head on her shoulder, with every show of affection. His unruly temper having completely vanished as soon as he realized he was in an atmosphere of kindness.

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## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## Miquette and Pétou

PÉTON was an Alsatian dog, with a lovely brown coat and great, long ears that stood aloft with excitement when he saw anything unusual happening in the street below. Pétou, you see, lived in a little flat on the top floor of a hotel in the Rue des Ecoles in Paris, and he spent a great part of his day on the tiny balcony outside the flat, with his nose poked through the iron railings, looking down at the street below.

Many wonderful and diverting things happened in that street: cars whirled by; students from the Sorbonne University, just across the way, paraded there in fancy costumes on a fête day with a life and drum band which was very exciting. Indeed, other things happened in the street also, such as steam rollers and electric road-breakers, but Pétou did not care for these, for they made such a noise at times that Pétou could not hear his mistress's voice when she called him at meal times.

In the flat next door lived Miquette, a playful little kitten, but Pétou had long since forgotten his own joyous puppyhood, and he could only see in Miquette's frolicsome ways something to be rebuked very sternly. Miquette tried many times to make friends with the big Alsatian by running up and down on her own balcony to attract his attention, but Pétou, while observing her out of the corner of his eye, refused to return her overtures of friendship. But Miquette was a playful, loving little kitten, and at times when her mistress was away she felt rather lonely and wished that the big dog next door would be a bit more friendly.

One day Miquette decided to cross the intervening space between their separate balconies and get acquainted with him. The stretch of space between the balconies was much too wide to be taken at a jump; besides, Miquette was only a very little kitten and she had not yet learned to jump very well, so she decided to crawl up the drain piping to the roof, and then along the roof and down the piping which led to Pétou's balcony. But when she was halfway up her own side of the piping her courage failed her and she could not go on. Neither could she go back because her little paws seemed glued to the piping.

She started to mew loudly for help, and at length Pétou had to turn his head and look in her direction. There she was halfway up the piping of her own balcony, clinging to it with all her might. Pétou considered gravely for a moment what he should do, then with a rough "woof, woof," which told Miquette that he was at least going to do something, he sprang

## These United States

## Michigan

The Indian word for Michigan means "big lake" and was applied to Lake Michigan. "Michi" means "great" and "gama" means "water." The State is divided into two parts, the northern peninsula and the southern peninsula. The interests of the northern peninsula are mostly copper and timber, while manufacturing is the chief industry of the southern peninsula.

No State has greater water boundaries in proportion to its area than has Michigan. The great Sault Ste. Marie ship canal between Lake Huron and Lake Superior accommodates even more tonnage than the famous Suez Canal. In ship-building it ranks seventh, while it is the automobile center of the world, there being 54 motorcar factories in the State.

The State University, opened in 1841, at Ann Arbor, is one of the finest in the country and the State claims the oldest agricultural college in the United States.

Michigan was the fourth State formed out of the Northwest Territory and the French were the first people to settle there, Sault Ste. Marie being settled by them in 1668. Detroit was settled in 1701.

The state seal consists of two elk holding up a shield on which is a scenic picture of the water, above which is the word "Tuerbor." At the top is the eagle and 27 Pluribus Unum. Below are the words St. Quarc Peninsula Amoenam Circumspice which is the state motto, meaning, "If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here." The state flower is the apple blossom, while the state nickname is "Wolverine." There are two national bird reservations and one national forest. Lansing is the capital.

## The Adventures of Waddles



I ASKED THE WAY TO OCEANSIDE. "TURN TO THE RIGHT!" THE DUCK REPLIED.

SO I WENT ON WITHOUT A HITCH TILL I MET FRIENDS STALLED IN A DITCH.

WITH HELP OF ROPE AND STEADY WHEEL I PULLED THEIR CAR TO EVEN KEEL.

THIS STORY SHOWS WHEN UNDERDOOD RIGHT TURNS ARE SOMETIMES DOUBLY GOOD.

WITH HELP OF ROPE AND STEADY WHEEL I PULLED THEIR CAR TO EVEN KEEL.

THIS STORY SHOWS WHEN UNDERDOOD RIGHT TURNS ARE SOMETIMES DOUBLY GOOD.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Governor Smith and the Farmers

REDUCED, apparently, to its lowest terms, Governor Smith's promised solution of the agricultural problem in the United States is simply that, if he is elected, he is going to ask a group of presumably capable and well-informed citizens to advise him what to do about it.

It was not, of course, to have been expected that a public man whose experience had been so wholly urban should be able to make an important contribution to the literature of farming distress and its remedies. But since Mr. Peek and other representatives of farm organizations have been coming away from Albany, expressing gratification at what they heard there, the country naturally has been looking for something constructive in the Governor's speech of acceptance. What does it find?

Mr. Smith correctly states that the condition of agriculture is deplorable. He declares that the situation is injurious almost equally to the business of the Nation which must largely find support among the followers of agriculture. This is indubitable. He is careful to point out the incontrovertible fact that the Republican Party has done nothing as yet to solve this problem. He waxes cynical in his condemnation of the efforts of the Republican Congress to get legislation on the subject past the veto power of a Republican President, but he carefully and wisely refrains from saying whether in his judgment the measure vetoed, which incidentally was passed by the aid of Democratic votes, was wise or not. After thus detailing the menace of the situation as it exists, and the failure of the party in power to meet it, he makes this bright promise: "I propose to substitute action for inaction, and friendliness for hostility."

Unhappily, however, he refrains from specifying what shall be the nature of the action he is going to take. Except for the promise to ask farm leaders to confer with him as to what shall be done, he offers no suggestion, no radical remedy. He talks, as all merely casual students of this problem do talk, of an expansion of the basic idea of co-operative marketing, and the further development and cheapening of transportation. In his reference to the latter partial remedy he takes occasion to disavow his long-time and very determined advocacy of the New York barge canal as a route to the sea to be followed by an adequate ship canal, declaring he spoke thus only as the Governor of New York, but that as President of the United States he will give suitable attention to the St. Lawrence route, which he has hitherto ignored or decried.

It may be doubted whether any public man of Governor Smith's genesis, who has during his public life had his attention so consistently fixed upon local issues, could formulate a plan for farm relief which would appeal not only to the farmers but to well-equipped students of that problem. It is not at all to his discredit that he has declined to put forth any complete project or to offer anything in the guise of a panacea. Indeed, it is rather another evidence of the innate frankness and occasional modesty of the man that his pronouncement on this subject should be in the nature of an admission of ignorance and the promise to call into consultation men better equipped to formulate a working proposition.

But in comparison to Mr. Hoover's more definite proposal, and in the face of the reiterated assertion that all the professional farm agitators who have called upon the Governor of New York have come away enthusiastic with his grasp of the subject and the completeness of his program, the discussion of this topic in the speech of acceptance does seem to lead to a rather lame and impotent conclusion.

### Canada's Legation at Paris

AFTER taking part in the signing of the Kellogg treaty for the elimination of war as an instrument of policy, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mackenzie King, will attend the sessions of the Council of the League of Nations and of the Assembly at Geneva. He has still another duty to perform in behalf of Canada, namely, the official opening of the Canadian Legation at Paris. Hitherto, Canada has maintained an office in Paris known as the High Commissioner's office, while France has been represented in Canada by a consul-general. Doubtless the success of the exchange of ministers between Canada and the United States helped to pave the way for a similar exchange between Canada and France. The Dominion Parliament last session provided for the establishment of the new legation in Paris: at the same time, the French legation is being established in Ottawa.

While but little criticism has been heard of this new step to broaden the channels of diplomatic relationship between Canada and France, some observers are inclined to wonder whether it is calculated to maintain unity in the foreign policy of the British Commonwealth. Experience is showing that the presence of Canadian and Irish Free State ministers in Washington is helpful to the British Embassy. There is no reason to believe that the Canadian legation in Paris will be anything but an influence for better understanding within the family of British nations, as well as in the larger League of Nations. It is in the firm belief that good relations will be further promoted that Canada's legation at Paris is being established.

### Ethiopia Signs a Treaty

SIGNING of a Treaty of Friendship between Italy and Abyssinia at Addis Abeba must be regarded as an event of historic and great importance for the latter country. It is the first treaty of this nature to which Abyssinia has ever been a party and stamps this African monarchy with a new seal of sovereignty. Interestingly enough, it was Italy that was the first nation to recognize, in 1896, the independence of Abyssinia. Ten years later, England, France and Italy reached an agreement undertaking to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia. Under this agreement it was understood that none of the three should attempt to take the country, although at the same time they apportioned to themselves certain spheres of economic influence.

France, by this convention of 1906, received the strip from Addis Abeba to Djibouti, the port in French Somaliland, along which a railway started in 1897 was being built (completed in 1917). England received the district around Lake Tsana, source of the Blue Nile, and Italy the hinterland of Eritrea and a sweep westward of the capital and down toward Italian Somaliland. Things went along fairly satisfactorily until Abyssinia entered the League of Nations in 1923. The world having acknowledged thereby the full sovereign status of Abyssinia, the position of the three powers with their economic rights became somewhat anomalous.

Matters came to a head in 1925 when England wished to build a dam at Lake Tsana. An agreement between England and Italy, whose sphere of influence was adjoining, strengthened the economic privileges in their respective areas and went further than the general 1906 accord. Abyssinia objected. France supported Abyssinia's protest to the League. England and Italy explained away any aggressive intentions, and the Anglo-Italian propositions came to naught. Now Italy has signed a Treaty of Friendship with Abyssinia and given to it a free zone in the harbor of Assab, in Eritrea. Italy can also make a road from Assab to the Abyssinian frontier.

It would appear as if Italy by this act meant to regain the good graces of Ethiopia which had been to a certain extent lost through the pourparlers with England. France seems to regard with easy benevolence the signing of this treaty. France has always considered itself the special guardian of the sovereignty of Abyssinia, even though France was a signatory of the 1906 agreement. Italy has accomplished a successful political stroke in recapturing Abyssinia's favor, but the price, from the French point of view, is the further admission of Abyssinia's sovereignty. This treaty between two equal nations is another guarantee that Abyssinia's full independence will be respected by Italy. Of additional interest is the report from authoritative sources that large concessions have been given to French interests to develop the country just west of the capital, and that a new Franco-Abyssinian bank is likely before long to be founded.

From every point of view, Abyssinia has scored by this first treaty of friendship with a foreign power, and a new era of diplomatic activity opens up for this rich African monarchy.

### Factory, or Reservoir?

POPULAR misconceptions of the effects upon industry and trade of what is incorrectly termed "the export of capital" find expression in published warnings that the business interests of the United States are being injuriously affected by the loans of this alleged "capital" to other lands. In some quarters it is urged that the Federal Government should interfere to impose a limit on foreign loans, and in the event that no authority for such interference is found in existing law, the enactment of legislation giving the necessary powers is demanded.

These protests against lending "capital" must be distinguished from those against the shipment abroad of a considerable portion of the great quantity of gold brought to the United States as a result of the World War. That under present conditions, which seem to indicate that the reserves of the yellow metal upon which paper currency is based should be much larger than were believed a generation ago to afford safety to bank note holders, a diminution in gold holdings may to some small extent affect industrial and commercial credits is possible. Until it is realized that the fundamental of all business is not gold or silver, but mutual trust and confidence, the gold supply will continue as a disturbing factor. Fortunately, so far as the United States is concerned, the amount of the metal within its borders is more than sufficient for the great fabric of governmental and bank currency.

As for the alleged injurious effects of exports of "capital," it can be sweepingly stated that these do not exist. "Capital" means wealth—things produced by labor—devoted to the production of more wealth or useful services. Factory buildings and machinery are capital. Money is not capital, nor is currency, which is simply paper promises to pay money. Banks are not manufacturers of capital, but reservoirs into which trickle the millions and billions of dollars saved up by the people. When foreign bonds are sold to residents of the United States, the only "capital" that goes abroad is machinery, implements and other articles of that kind, in payment for which the proceeds of the loan are applied. The industries of the Nation have nothing to apprehend from the export of actual capital.

### Building Up the Merchant Marine

THE launching of another large vessel, the Virginia, of the International Mercantile Marine Company, supplies additional evidence of the earnest efforts of a few "ship-minded" Americans to build up the American merchant marine. The new ship, the second of three, and possibly six, vessels projected for the Mercantile Marine's intercoastal line between New York and California, was commenced before the passage of the Jones-White Shipping

Bill which, in itself, holds forth the promise of substantial aid to ships of United States registry.

While the new ships being built for the intercoastal trade, and the recently constructed Malolo for the San Francisco-Hawaii business, are not in a class, so far as size is concerned, with the giant liners being brought out by foreign nations for the transatlantic run, they furnish nevertheless encouraging indications of the trend toward a marine which will properly represent the United States, possessed as it is of the longest coast line of any of the maritime nations of the world.

It is but a step from the projecting of coastal and intercoastal ships to the building of transatlantic vessels, and under the more liberal terms of the shipping act recently made law ship operators are encouraged to proceed with ships for the routes from which formerly, due to excessive operating costs and the lack of any form of government aid or encouragement, they were debared.

That the new intercoastal liners must pay \$30,000 for each round trip transit through the canal is a factor which has aroused discussion of the possibility of reducing, or eliminating, tolls on such transits. The profit angle was not considered when the canal was built, its purpose being one of service rather than of making money for the Government. But it appears that existing treaties, notably the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901, in which it is agreed that there shall be no discrimination against the vessels of any nation in respect to "conditions or charges of traffic," preclude the possibility of making charges for United States ships lower than those for ships of other flags. Based upon a similar international agreement which exists in regard to the Suez Canal, its abrogation might result in retaliatory measures against United States ships passing through the canal. Hence, there appears small likelihood that Panama Canal tolls may be reduced against United States shipping, desirable though this might be from the standpoint of upbuilding the merchant marine.

### The Campaign in North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA'S attitude toward prohibition seems likely to determine largely whether that State will remain in the group comprising the "solid" South. The issue was raised there in the Democratic primary last June, and it has been projected into the present campaign. The outcome depends upon whether the cleavage caused by the Smith-Hull contest for delegates can be closed sufficiently before the November elections. If the Democrats can present a united front, statistics indicate that their victory will be assured.

In 1924 the vote for President in the State was: Davis, 284,270; Coolidge, 191,753; La Follette, 6,651. This represented a Democratic gain over the results in 1920, when Harding received 232,848 and Cox 305,447.

Since the last national election, North Carolina has undergone important social and educational changes; its industrial and economic progress has been probably more rapid than that of any other southern state; its political status also may be somewhat altered, due to the increased population. But if the wet presidential nominee loses the Old North State's vote, it will be because of a breach in the Democratic ranks.

Most of the Democratic candidates in North Carolina have acquiesced in the wet leadership of their party. Almost all the Democratic newspapers are supporting the entire ticket. These developments may be attributed more to what they consider political expediency than to a desire to nullify prohibition. Dry Democratic officeholders and editors thus find themselves insisting that the Republican platform is no drier than their party's, and that no President can repeal the Eighteenth Amendment even if he tries.

Senator Simmons so far has taken a different point of view. In the primary he led the campaign by which Cordell Hull defeated Governor Smith, although an uninstructed delegation was sent to Houston. He resigned from the Democratic National Committee shortly after the convention. There may have been other contributing factors, but the resignation came in such a way as to indicate that he could not support wholeheartedly a man whose nomination he had opposed so sincerely. His continued silence and his relinquishment of party leadership in the state campaign have emphasized that impression.

Prohibition advocates, meanwhile, are making a formidable protest against the Democratic nominee. The Asheville convention last month—which was not confined to North Carolinians—showed that a strong faction in that State and elsewhere will not accept the plea for party harmony in the presidential campaign. As one bishop explained, the church members are not trying to put their denominations into politics. They believe that the prohibition issue concerns "the moral and spiritual life of the people," and therefore should be defended by them. In several southern states the opponents of wet leadership have little chance to make their bolting effective; in North Carolina they can ally with the Republican Party, which has an efficient and harmonious organization. Apparently, that is what they intend to do.

### Editorial Notes

According to the press of Japan, the prohibition sentiment is growing in that country, a nation-wide campaign being planned to increase this sentiment. The National Federation of Prohibitionists has the laudable object in view of making 500 villages dry in commemoration of the imperial coronation. This is in line with the recent action of the Imperial household, which has ordered that there shall be no drinking among officers or men taking part in the coronation events.

The Kellogg treaty, which was signed about the time that several nations' armies were engaged in mock combats, will help to make a mockery of these demonstrations.

The new balloting machines being installed in New York City are preferable to the ones sometimes manipulated by politicians.

### How a President Is Elected

THE crayon artist of the lyceum platform, who pictures an Alpine sunrise, then adds a few touches, turns the drawing upside down and discloses his product to be a portrait of a donkey and an elephant, works hardly more of a transformation on his case than the people of the United States have wrought upon those sections of the Constitution which in 1787 first outlined the method of election of a President.

The members of the Constitutional Convention were very solicitous in their debates that every precaution should be taken against cabal. Possibility of intrigue was one of the arguments which turned them away from the plan of election by Congress, and even after the eventually successful proposal had been made of indirect election through "electors" one delegate questioned whether undue influence might not be practiced upon the electors during the six or eight months which might elapse between their "appointment" and the casting of their ballots.

But there had been nothing in the brief political experience of the colonies, or of the republics in history with which they were acquainted, to give these nation-builders any intimation that in actual use the mechanism would be operated not by secret cabal of a small clique but by open and concerted action of thousands of citizens frankly aligned in two national parties to dictate into the votes of the electors their own popular choice.

In only two instances in the debates of the Constitutional Convention did the delegates apparently foresee anything even resembling the party system in presidential elections. James Madison declared if the State Legislatures were to elect the President they would "act with some kind of regular plan and promote the appointment of a man who would not oppose himself to a favorite object." Elbridge Gerry believed that in a popular election "the ignorance of the people would put it in the power of some one set of men"—he mentioned the order of the Cincinnati—"dispersed through the Union and acting in concert, to delude them into any appointment."

Yet the Constitution had hardly been ratified before party alignments began to form. They were visible in the second election, for while there was unanimity for the re-election of President Washington, there were active party contests in nearly every state over the choice of electors on the issue of their prospective vote for Vice-President. Federalist electors adhered to Vice-President Adams and those appointed by the Republicans cast their second votes for George Clinton, Governor of New York.

The Nation never had an opportunity to see what kind of a President the members of the electoral college would give if it allowed to survey a field of numerous candidates with calm detachment and say, "Here is our most able man; he shall be President." How such a choice would be received nowadays and how the electors would ever get together on a majority candidate without the guidance of nominating conventions is not encouraging to contemplate. In the campaign which followed Washington's announcement of his retirement, only eight years after the founding of the Government, the two parties had their tickets of electors in the field with a definite understanding that Federalist electors would vote for Adams and Republican electors for Thomas Jefferson.

So definite was this supposition that when a Pennsylvania Federalist elector joined the Republican majority of electors from his state and voted for Jefferson, one of his supporters protested in a public letter that he did not vote for an elector to determine for him who ought to be President. "I choose him to act, not to think," he said. This has been the attitude of voters ever since. No other case is recorded in 125 years of elections since in which an elector has violated his implied party pledge.

Originally the electors cast two votes each without designating which man they intended for President and which for Vice-President, the Constitutional provision being that the man receiving the highest number should be President and the man receiving the next highest, Vice-President. When parties agreed upon a ticket of two

men, there was an imminent possibility that all its electors would vote for both and place them in a tie.

That was what happened in the fourth election under the system, when Aaron Burr, whom the Republicans intended for Vice-President, received the second votes of all the electors who voted for Jefferson. Neither having a majority, the matter, according to the Constitution, was thrown into the House of Representatives. There through efforts of the Federalists to embarrass the winning party it seemed for a time that the intentions might be upset, and it was only after six days of balloting and bickering in the House that a majority of states was given to Jefferson, whom the electors supposed they were choosing President. Activities of Alexander Hamilton in this and previous campaigns to arrange the allocation of the Federalist electors' votes had brought about an estrangement between himself and Adams which contributed to the eventual disappearance of the Federalist Party.

To prevent a repetition of the Jefferson-Burr episode, or worse, the Constitution was amended to provide that the electors designate their choice for President and for Vice-President, and that the votes should be counted separately.

By this time there was need of some machinery for choosing the party candidate, not only that the electors might know whom to center their votes upon, but also that campaigners might have a figure to point to with the invitation, "This is the man we offer for President." Causes of the party's Senators and Representatives in Congress supplied at first that nominating machinery in both parties, beginning as early as the campaign of 1800. The Republicans, now coming to be called the Democratic-Republican Party, later to adopt only the first name, continued to nominate by congressional caucus until the administration of Andrew Jackson.

Other methods, however, began to be urged. Sections of the party not represented in Congress demanded a voice. The first national political convention took place in 1812 when a New York wing of the Democratic-Republicans, joined by what Federalists were left, nominated De Witt Clinton in a gathering in New York City.

The campaign of 1824 saw a new method of nomination invoked, that by State Legislatures. Such endorsements were given to John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, while a number of local conventions put forward General Jackson, and a small congressional caucus nominated William H. Crawford.

Eight years later, with Jackson in the saddle, "King Caucus" was permanently banished. All candidates then were nominated by national conventions of the parties, and the practice has continued uninterruptedly.

One important variation, however, has taken place in the makeup of national conventions. It is the use in seventeen states, of the presidential primary, by which the voters may select or instruct their delegates to the conventions. Originally, and in most states yet, the delegates were chosen in local conventions made up from county and precinct caucuses which might or might not accurately represent popular sentiment.

The presidential primary was first adopted in Wisconsin in 1905 in a law for direct election of delegates. Pennsylvania and Oregon added to the plan a provision for the expression of preference directly upon presidential candidates. At one time twenty-five states had some form of the law, but in seven it has been repealed or declared unconstitutional and in one its use is optional.

In the opinion of many, the primaries proved their usefulness in this year's nominating campaign as barometers of public sentiment, particularly in the case of the Republican Party in Massachusetts, where the law was amended to permit an unrestricted direct preference vote, and in Ohio, Indiana, California, West Virginia and New Hampshire. An apparently growing favor for the presidential primary offers a prospect that in the future the popular vote may determine not only the choice between nominees but also the choice of nominees.

T. A. N.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS towns kept diaries, that for Fontainebleau on a certain day about this time of the year, but in 1529, witnessed the completion of a chapel built by King François I. Other entries would show the arrivals and departures at a much later date of the "sun king" Louis XIV. Finally, turning a new page, we would observe that this ancient place has "become an American college town" owing to the arrival of some 300 students to study at the American Conservatory of Music lodged in the Louis XV wing of the famous chateau. Concerts are given in the Salle du Jeu de Paume. What would the French kings think if Fontainebleau's diary of today were read then? On the other hand, these Americans who come in summer time to study think it quite natural and absorbingly interesting to read how the court was kept and the games played in their castle by former lodgers, kings and emperors. Napoleon spent large sums of money on its decoration.

Once upon a time, four-in-hand coaches were not an unusual sight in France, but they are now so seldom seen that when a few of them journeyed together from Paris to Deauville the novelty of such "tourisme hippomobile" was appreciated throughout the land. The old times revived, remarked everyone who had the opportunity to watch them rolling grandly along the roads. The way was pleasant. At Rambouillet, those in the coaches saluted the chateau where the Presidents of France pass their summers. At Evreux, they found an inn of unique charm and recalled the town was named after an Englishman, a certain Devereux. At Conches, they counted twenty-seven stained-glass windows in the church. At Lisieux, they hunted out the portal in the twelfth century cathedral described by Ruskin as "one of the most quaint and interesting doors in Normandy." And so came finally to Deauville, where many fashionable people bathe in summer, and which is but a river's width from Trouville, where the beach is even finer.

This headline in a Paris newspaper is memorable: "Majestic Lands 1000 at Cherbourg; Ten Come to Paris by Plane." It marks a halfway stage between the quarter-century ago, when the public knew nothing of flying, and a quarter-century to come when it is forecast that the "1000" will come to Paris by airplane. This rapid transportation of passengers from Cherbourg is relatively new, but it seems likely to become most popular. The journey up from the port by train is a pleasant enough ride of more than six hours when holidaying, but the charm of timbered cottages, meandering streams, and hills draped with small fields is often lost in the bustle of getting to Paris. Commercial flying of this order is making progress here; besides this service from Cherbourg a regular route has just been opened from Paris to Biarritz, via Bordeaux, in the southwestern corner of France.

"Madame," questioned a Paris newspaper of a certain lady of the highest society, "do you put your address on your visiting cards?" The question was repeated to others and the replies were published. As a result, it may be concluded it is a matter of personal taste, depending on whether you preferred to be allied with the conservative school of social tendencies, or the modern. One Countess agrees she goes against all traditions and has her address on her cards, but times have changed and the circle of friends has grown larger. Undoubtedly, the address is

useful and warranted now. On the other hand, a Marchioness thinks to the contrary, recalling it was never thus in the past. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries visiting cards were often the work of artists who thought so highly of them that they signed the cards as a master would a painting. The Marchioness recalls finding not long ago in an old chateau of Champagne at the bottom of a Louis XV dressing table a narrow sachet studded with small roses. In it were a linen handkerchief bordered with point d'Angleterre and three cards. Around the edge of the cards were arabesques of flowers supported by d'orchids, and on the cards was the name "La Comtesse de Berchény." There was no address on the cards.

If you should ever eat a Portuguese oyster in France, think of Hector Patoizeau, and realize the oyster in question never came from Portugal, but that its ancestors did. It was Captain Patoizeau, bound from Lisbon, 1868, in his good ship Morlaissen, who was responsible for the sea food before you. He brought oysters from Portugal and dumped them in the sea off Marennes. These multiplied until today the Portuguese oysters of Marennes are a Parisian delicacy. A plaque has now been unveiled in the chateau d'Oléron, situated on the island of Oléron, which faces Marennes, commemorating the act of Captain Patoizeau. It is one of the delightful features of the coast along the Bay of Biscay that every small place has its quaint tale to tell.

The court was silent, save for the scratching and spluttering of a pen. The judge shook his head; the members of the jury moved restlessly. They were all accustomed to the noisy tracks of the little pen across paper; it had made the same sound in the days of Rabelais. There! the "greffier," or clerk of the court, had caught up with the proceedings, and the plaintiff's lawyer continued his questioning. Cases came to light involving many foreigners on similar charges, and from the long accounts of the trials emerged the feeling among the foreigners, shared by the French, that the greffiers should give way to competent secretaries operating typewriters. The greffiers belong, however, to an ancient guild, indeed, a powerful guild. Membership passes from father to son, or to a relative of the family, and the privilege of copying by hand all the records of the court is much esteemed. There may be grumbling at the time wasted in making an art of what is properly secretarial work, but the custom is, after all, part of the Gobelinesque aspect and character of the venerable courts by the Seine, and one which will not soon be altered.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Railroads and Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have a friend who is conductor on the Southern Railroad. I met him on the street recently and told him about the article in the Monitor in which a railroad conductor gave his testimony as to the great change since prohibition. He confirmed this testimony most emphatically and said if most old conditions were to reappear, he thought he would give up his job!

Washington, D. C.

ADOLPH HOGUE.